

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Summary of News.

Monday, 27th April.

THE Queen has left Grasse and returned to England.

THE feminine Court of the Sovereign (says the *St. Stephen's Review*) comprises a Mistress of the Robes, who is generally a duchess, and "goes out" with the Ministry; eight Ladies of the Bedchamber, and eight "Bedchamber Women," who are relieved fortnightly. Besides these aristocratic dames there are eight Maids of Honour, who must at least be grand-daughters of Earls, and whose "wait," in pairs, lasts a month—much too long for some of them, who are not equal to the fatiguing nature of the duties imposed upon them. The Queen, besides being in the old days an indefatigable walker and rider, could remain standing for an indefinite period; and as, of course, no one is allowed to sit down until Her Majesty sets the example, it will be readily understood that the unfortunate ladies-in-waiting had many a mauvais quart d'heure. The Queen is now never seen on horseback; she walks with a stick, and drives her favourite donkey instead of the ponies of which she used to be so fond. Those who have seen Her Majesty at Aixles Bains are aware that the donkey and the little "trap," or bath chair, follow the Sovereign everywhere—even to Grasse.

It may not be known to the public at large, observes the *Madras Mail*, that the late Sir Madava Row had other remarkable attainments than those which brought him into public notice and even for him "the applause of applauded people." He was not only one of those natives who spoke and wrote with great facility in the English language, but was also equally well versed in his own mother tongue; and has left behind him to the Marathi student a moderate number of good Marathi poems, numerous enough to form a small book. Among his popular poems may be mentioned: "An Ode to convince an Atheist," and "A Glance at the Nineteenth Century." The latter, only recently composed, discloses the great material changes that India has undergone in her political, social and religious aspects by the English rule. The poems are said to be such as to entitle the Rajah to be regarded as a Southern India Marathi poet.

THE inquiries to which the proposal for closing the workshops in the Sibpur Engineering College led have resulted in a determination not only to maintain them but to increase their usefulness by several important additions. A new model room fully equipped with drawing and engineering models obtained from England is to be built; also a testing-room, with testing apparatus; new machine tools are to be purchased for the special training of students in their use; and additional instructors are to be employed. The budget provision for 1891-92 has been increased by over Rs. 25,000 on these accounts, exclusive of the cost of the new testing-room and its fittings, which has not yet been ascertained.

CENSUS eccentricities are not confined to India. At the West London Police Court, on April 10, Mr. Rutherglen, clerk of the Kensington Board of Guardians and Superintendent Registrar of the district, attended, and stated that he was directed by the Registrar General to apply for a summons against Lord James Douglas, under the Census Act for not having made a correct return. He handed to the Magistrate a letter with Lord Douglas' return, which described his wife as a "cross sweep" and a "lunatic," and his son a "shoeblack, born in Darkest Africa," and said he relied on the 20th section for a conviction. Mr. Curtis Bennett said the offence was clear on the face of the return, and granted a summons. Mr. Rutherglen inquired whether he could call the wife. Mr. Curtis Bennett thought not, as the Act did not authorise the wife to be called, but said some of the servants would know his lordship's handwriting. Two witness summonses were also granted for the attendance of Lord Douglas' servants.

MR. HEMENDRA NATH MITRA, of the Middle Temple, son of Babu Uppendra Nath Mitra, Vakil, High Court, successfully passed the Bar-final examination at the last Easter Term.

Tuesday, 28th April.

THE following passage in the Bengal Government Resolution on the subject of technical education in Bengal is of great interest:—"The Lieutenant-Governor looks forward to the time when District and Municipal Boards will devote a portion of their funds, as they have already done and are doing in several instances, to the establishment and maintenance of local technical schools. The shops at Seebpur will be able, as soon as their own requirements in this direction are fully met, to give valuable assistance to such projects by manufacturing and supplying to local schools, at a cheap rate, the various machines and other tools which they will require. It is also hoped that local scholarships may be established, so as to enable promising pupils of such schools to proceed to Seebpur for further and better training. In these ways it is hoped that the Seebpur College will attain to its true position as the centre of genuine technical education in Bengal; and when once its character in that line is fully established, it will be in a position to take up various branches of special industry, and by imparting to students some knowledge of the special principles and mechanical processes that underlie each, to develop and assist such industries in many useful ways. The report that Mr. Collin has recently furnished supplies much necessary information as to the existing industries of Bengal, and it will be for the Education Department and the College authorities to ascertain how far it may be possible to promote their development or to avert their extinction."

A DIAMOND mine has been discovered in British Guiana. Experts pronounce 633 out of 638 submitted to examination to be stones, of pure water.

CHARLES HENRY JORDON, contractor, has been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting a Native policeman under provocation, notwithstanding a recommendation to mercy by the jury. Mr. Baker's decision is considered unmerciful. An appeal is to be made to the High Court, and the aid of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association is invoked.

THE attention of Civil and Criminal Courts in Bengal is invited to the following instructions issued by the Director General of the Indian Post Offices:—"A summons from a Court of Civil or Criminal jurisdiction to produce any of the records of a Post Office, or a certified extract from or copy of any of such records, must be complied with. The receipt of such summons, and such particulars as are known to the Postmaster regarding the case, should be at once reported to the Postmaster-General, in case he should see fit to raise any objection in Court under Section 123 or Section 124 of the Indian Evidence Act I of 1872, to the production of any of the records. When any journal or other record of a Post Office is produced in Court and admitted in evidence, the officer producing it should ask the Court to direct that only such portions of the record as may be required by the Court shall be disclosed."

THE Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant license to the following gentlemen to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces in Calcutta:—Moulvi Mamood-ulla (Jorabagan, Jorasanko, Burrabazar); Moulvi Mahamed Ikhlal (Waterloo Street, Fenwick Bazar); Moulvi Mahomed Tahir (Sookea Street, Mucheepara); Moulvi Golam Rubbani (Shampookoor, Koomartolly, Burtola); Moulvi Abdul Baree (Colootolah); Mahomed Nazaf Ali (Colingah, Park Street, Theatre Road, Hastings); Moulvi Nazimodeen Ahmed (Taltolah)

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as chairmen of the Municipalities noted beside their names:—Babu Raghunath Das (Midnapur); Mr. E. R. Macknaughten (Mozufferpore); Babu Shashi Bhusan Roy Chowdhury (Sakhira); Babu Bepin Behary Mukherjee (Colgong); Babu Trailuckyo Nath Mitter D. L. (Serampur); Babu Shiba Narayan Mukerjee (Utterpara); Babu Navadwip Chandra Pal (Kumarkhali); Babu Radhika Lal Shome (Bishenpur); Mr. E. V. Levinge (Sitamarhi); Babu Mahendra Chandra Mitra M. A., B. L. (Naihati).

THE influenza epidemic, which has been raging in the north of England, has now reached London. The disease is of the same type as that which prevailed last year.

Wednesday, 29th April.

THE Commissioner of Benares has been engaged in taking evidence as to the cause of the late riots, and it is understood that his official report has been submitted to the Government recently. In the trial of the rioters, now proceeding, M. J. Dillon, Public Prosecutor, is conducting the case on behalf of Government, and Mr. Ross Alston, Barrister-at-law, appears for some of the accused. For want of proof of identity, some 120 of the prisoners have been released from custody.

It is said that Ranaghat on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and Kishnagore will be joined by a Railway line via Santipur. The details are said to have been settled at a conference held in Calcutta, and the sanction of the local Government is only wanting. The District Board of Nuddea will give a guarantee of 4 per cent and Messrs. Walsh Lovett and Co. will advance the capital and construct the line, which will be worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Fifty per cent of the profits are to go to the E. B. R. and out of the remainder after paying the guaranteed interest, the profits are to be divided between the District Board and Messrs. Walsh Lovett and Co.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"A rumour that the Income-tax was likely to be doubled, has just been authoritatively denied by an Allahabad paper. We have just as excellent authority for stating that should the reformers at home successfully carry their objections against the present opium cultivation and trade to the bitter end, that the doubling of the Income-tax would probably be one of the first methods by which the Finance Minister would endeavour to make good the deficit, which would appear in his budget. An extra eight annas on salt, the reimposition of the import duties, the absorption of the famine fund and increased provincial contributions would, as already stated, be other measures adopted."

At a meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of Rungpur, held the other day, it was resolved to remove the registered offices of the Company from Rungpore to Calcutta.

THE Hanging Gardens of Babylon.—These gardens were of a square form, each being 400 feet in length; they were carried in the manner of large terraces, one above another, till they rose as high as the walls of the city, the ascent being from terrace to terrace, by stairs 10 feet wide. The whole pile was sustained by vast arches raised on other arches, and strengthened by a wall surrounding it of 22 feet thick. On the top of these arches were laid large flat stones, 16 feet long and 4 feet broad; these were lined with brick, closely cemented together with plaster of bitumen, and that covered with sheets of lead, upon which lay the mould of the garden, where there were large trees, shrubs and flowers, with various sorts of vegetables. There were five of these gardens, each containing about four English acres and disposed in the form of an amphitheatre.

THE young German Emperor has written a biography of his grandfather, the late Emperor Wilhelm I. The edition is intended for private distribution amongst the members of the Imperial family and the Sovereigns of Europe. It is a pity, the reading public are denied the perusal of this interesting book.

THE following account of a remarkable encounter between bears and the iron-horse will be read with interest:—"While crossing 'Rattlesnake Trestle' in Florida, two large bears were the other day overtaken by a train. The bridge was too high to jump from, and, finding escape impossible the bears turned, stood upright, and faced the train with fore-paws up in prize-fighters' style. The engine dashed one of them off the trestle, but the other was thrown up into the air by the cow-catcher, and in his fall clutched the black rods in front of the locomotive. Desperate with pain he growled savagely and scrambled along towards the 'cab' where the stoker's face was visible. The stoker had just been raking the fire, and made a lunge at his ferocious assailant with the great red-hot poker. With a terrific howl the poor beast tried to spring upon the stoker, but lost his footing and fell almost under the wheels. He lost part of a hind leg, but in spite of all his wounds, he picked himself up after rolling down the embankment and bounded off into the woods."

Thursday, 30th April.

STATISTICIANS have been making an estimate of the population which this earth maintains. They find the total to be 1,510,281,000 persons. Five-ninths of the population are found in Asia, but, though that continent has considerably more than double the peoples of Europe, yet owing to its greater area, the density is little more than half that of Europe. Asia is returned as having 830,599,000 population; Europe, 349,873,000; Africa, 203,321,000; America 121,335,000. Australia and Polynesia and Polarland together maintain a modest 4½ millions. Taking the average of Europe, less than 94 people are found to one square mile. Asia has 49 persons to the square mile, Africa 18, America 10. Less than two persons are found to the square mile in Australia and Polynesia. Polarland maintains about one person to every twenty miles.

THE little Queen of the Netherlands was driving out the other day together with her mother, Queen Emma, near the Hague, and without any other attendant than the old coachman. In one of the villages through which they passed the school children were fighting a fierce battle with snowballs, and Queen Wilhelmine, seeing it, jumped at once out of the carriage, and told her young subjects to desist. As Her Majesty was travelling *incognito*, no one heeded her words, but the combatants turned immediately, and with shouts of triumph, attacked the new comer, who, after a valiant defence of her small person, was driven into a corner against a cottage. Then a few gallant village boys and the old coachman came to the rescue, and under their escort she reached the carriage in safety. Next day a reward in the shape of a box of toys was sent to each of the valorous defenders of Queen Wilhelmine's person.

WRITES the *Notts Daily Express*:—"Now, we would like to know, to utilise the language of Shakespeare, what Munipore is to us or we to Munipore? It was a case in which we might very wisely and well, without any qualms of conscience, have allowed the Raja, and indeed all the race of Munipuris, to settle their own little differences among themselves according to their own liking. The British force has simply shared the fate of those who unnecessarily interpose in quarrels which do not concern them. If those who made the quarrels were the only men who fight, it would not have happened. The worst feature of the case is that it will impose bloodshed and misery upon people who had more wit than our Indian rulers, inasmuch as they stayed at home, attended to their own affairs, and only attacked our force when their territory was invaded."

A ROME correspondent says that the Commission charged with the examination into the annual awards of medals "for civil valour" has decided to confer the gold medal on the King of Italy. A full statement of all the circumstances attending the fall of a house in Rome on the 8th of January, and the subsequent rescue of four workmen from the ruins, at considerable peril to the worker, shows that the King hastened to the spot immediately on hearing of the accident, and remained there four hours, directing and encouraging the rescue party. His Majesty also was the first to descend a rickety ladder, let down into the cellar, whence the muffled cries of the buried men could be heard, and while the very difficult work of rescue went on, continually encouraged the unfortunate men with the assurance of coming help. One man, whose head and shoulders were above the debris, but whose legs were held fast by heavy beams, which it took hours to remove, was specially sustained by the King's steady courage. The danger of a fresh fall in the ruins was considerable, but King Humbert held his poor half-buried subject by the hand, to put heart and hope into him, gave him wine with his own hand, and did not leave the spot until all the men were brought out alive. To one poor fellow who feebly tried to thank him as he lay on a stretcher with a crushed foot, the King, said, "Don't talk now; it will make you worse. You will soon be all right again." The only moment in which he seemed to think of anything but the scene around him was when he ordered a message to be sent to the Queen, who was awaiting luncheon for him; not to be uneasy, as he might not be able to return for some hours.

RAJAH GOVIND LAL ROY has signified his intention to make over three lacs of rupees in Government Securities to the Trustees of the Rungpore School to raise it to the status of a College permanently. The munificence of the Rajah deserves the highest praise.

HER MAJESTY the Queen, we note in an English paper, was so much affected by the news of the disaster at Manipur that on the following morning, when the military band appeared as usual to play outside the royal residence, Her Majesty gave directions that the performance should be dispensed with.

Friday, 1st May.

THE report of the Leprosy Commission is expected to be ready some time in July. The Government of India will probably arrange with the National Committee to be furnished with copies so soon as the report is ready.

THE Mahomedans of Rangoon seem to have been sorely vexed by an unnecessary order, passed by the Local Government to run a railway line through one of their burial-grounds. They protested against it, and asked the Government to save their cemetery. It is stated that, on the 22nd December, 1890, Sir Alexander Mackenzie at first assured them that the railway line would take a devious course, but somehow or other the line still trenches upon the cemetery ground, and hence their dissatisfaction. They appealed, by telegram, to the Viceroy, but in vain. The Local Government should have taken steps to satisfy the demand of the Mahomedan community at Rangoon in this matter.

A CIVIL suit has been instituted against the Bally Bone Mills Company by Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee's sister in the Hooghly Subordinate Judge's court, on the allegation that the mill in question is a nuisance, inasmuch as the bone and coal dust flies all around and settles on food and water in plaintiff's house, which is contiguous to the mill premises, making them unwholesome and untouchable on religious grounds. The plaintiff prays for damages and a permanent injunction to stop the nuisance. The case was opened on Thursday, Mr. Henderson, barrister, appearing for the defence. Only one witness has been examined.

AMERICAN papers relate the demise of a wonderful scamp who rejoiced in the name of Colonel Willard Addison, and who is estimated to have departed from 5,000 hotels without at any time leaving any money behind him. He adopted contrivances for the purpose of carrying on his nefarious career, in the shape of an Addison collapsible trunk and an Addison balloon handbag. The trunk appeared to be an expensive leather covered affair of large size, which, however, could be contracted so as to be carried under the arm, like an artist's portfolio, while the handbag could be so diminished as to find accommodation in a pocket. Having selected his hotel—usually a high class one—the Colonel would fill his trunk with bricks and blow up his handbag with straw, and proceed at once to take up his quarters. At the least indication of impatience on the part of the landlord for payment of his bill, the Colonel, with the announcement that he was going to the bank, would pack his trunk in his portfolio and his bag in his pocket, and depart for good. In this way he lived in luxury for many years. Consistent to the last he died in a hotel and left no money behind him.

WHAT is the color of pure water? Almost any person who has no special knowledge on the subject will reply at once: "It has no color." Yet everybody knows either through hearsay or by the evidence of his own eyes that the ocean is blue. But no, even the ocean is not uniform in color; in some places its waters are green or even yellowish. Some lakes are distinctly blue; others present various shades of green; so that in some cases they are hardly distinguishable from their level grass-covered banks; a few are almost black. The colors of rivers differ yet more widely. The cause of the difference in the color of lakes and rivers has engaged the attention of many celebrated investigators of nature, such as Tyndall, Bunsen, Farago, Sainte-Clair, Dextille, and others. Recently Professor Spring of the University of Liege, has carefully investigated the question of the color of water, and has reached some interesting conclusions. According to him, absolute pure water when seen in masses of sufficient thickness is blue, and all the varieties of color exhibited in lakes and streams arise from the presence in the water of mineral salts of different degrees of solubility and in varying quantities. Water containing carbonate of lime in a state of almost complete solution remains blue; but if the solution is less complete the water will have a tinge of green which will grow stronger as the point of precipitation is approached. Professor Spring concludes that, if lime is added to blue water in which so much carbonate of lime is already dissolved that the point of saturation is approached, the water will become green. In proof of this he cites the fact that the water near the shores of lakes and seas, where it comes in contact with limestone, is generally of greener hue than elsewhere.

It has transpired that the Portuguese Government has yielded to the demand of Great Britain for the free navigation of the Pungwe river, owing to the despatch from Lord Salisbury being in the form of a sharp ultimatum. The situation in Portugal is critical, and grave internal troubles are feared.

Saturday, 2nd May.

A RAILWAY has been projected between Ismailia and Port Said by the Suez Canal Company.

SIXTY-two prisoners, under a guard of 22 constables, were being taken by rail from Naini to Calcutta on their way to the Andamans. Eight of these men were life convicts. Heavily chained and manacled, they were placed in a separate compartment under the charge of two constables, who appear to have acted throughout with commendable pluck. Shortly before daylight, wrenching off the iron bars which divided the compartments, they attacked and overpowered the guard, and although the train was travelling at the rate of thirty miles an hour, seven of the eight jumped through the window of the carriage. One of the constables succeeded in preventing the escape of the eighth man, while his companion followed the dacoits in their leap. He was found by the search party severely injured on the lime, but it is reported that there are now hopes of his recovery. Of the seven dacoits who left the train, one has already died and four have been recaptured. Only two, therefore, now remain at large. Another batch made their escape from the same train as it was nearing Kanu-Junction. Pending the official enquiry, it is premature as yet to consider the question of responsibility in the matter. The escape of convicts has, however, become alarmingly frequent of late. It is only a few weeks since the arch-dacoit Ghasita disappeared from Meerut Jail, and but a few days since seven Burman prisoners escaped from Vellore.

Two young Parsi ladies of good family visited the Rajabai Tower of the Bombay University. When half way up the tower they either fell or were thrown from one of the windows. One was picked up dead, the other was alive, but died on the way to the hospital. The whole affair is involved in mystery, and enquiries are being made. It is said that one of the ladies was subject to hysteria. At the time of the ladies visiting the tower there were one Parsi and two Mohamedans in the building. Outrage is suspected, and two arrests have been made.

IN the afternoon of the 20th April last a tornado of unusual violence visited a village named Purlum and parts of adjoining villages, in Jessore. Eight persons have already been reported to have lost their lives, and houses, trees, even crops and grass have been uprooted, and completely destroyed within the doomed area. Those who have survived are in the greatest distress and destitution, they have lost everything they had. Purlum was a large and flourishing village, but within quarter of an hour or so, it has been, as it were, effaced from the face of the earth.

THE *Times* thus concludes an article on the Manipur Outrage:—"Either the escorts of the Political Agent and the Chief Commissioner were not properly equipped to start with, or they must have been allowed to waste their powder and ball in useless fusillades. In either case, some body has incurred a very grave responsibility. There seems, however, to be some to believe that it is not individuals only, who are at fault. The eyes of our Indian Government naturally and necessarily have been fixed on the North-West. The road to success and to promotion in all grades of the service is felt to lie in that quarter, and by a process of natural selection the ablest men are chosen for the many and arduous duties which confront us there. It seems possible that this circumstance has led to some comparative disregard of our difficulties in the North East. The Manipure disaster may be a blessing in disguise if it awakens us in good time to the fact that there, too, we have important and even vital interests."

ON the requisition of certain members of the Hindu community of Calcutta, Kumar Debendro Mullick has gladly accorded his permission to the use of the Marble Hall of the late Rajah Rajendra Mullick's palatial residence at Chore-bagan for a public meeting of the Hindus of all classes in order to form a strong Committee for raising and collecting subscriptions in response to the appeal for funds, made by the Executive Committee in Cuttack for repairs of Juggernath's colossal temple at Puri, which is threatened to be closed to pilgrims owing to its present dilapidated condition. The meeting is proposed to be held on Sunday, the 10th May, 1891, at 5 P.M. Circulars are in course of issue.

AT the instance of the Chamber of Commerce, the Government have been pleased to permit Assistants in mercantile Offices to appear for examination in vernacular languages before the Board of the Presidency. The examinations will be held ordinarily on the first Monday in the month; applications must reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners not later than 25th of the previous month. Each application must be backed by a certificate from the head of the firm. The fee will be Rs. 16.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1891.

THE ADMISSION OF NATIVES OF INDIA TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THIS important question was discussed in a paper read by Mr. A. K. Connell, before a recent meeting of the London East India Association. The subject was not a new one to Mr. Connell. It may be remembered that about four years ago he laid before the East India Association his views on the great question of the higher employment of the Natives of India in the public service. He suggested that (1) there should be an Imperial supervising agency, mainly European, recruited partly by open competition in England, and partly by nomination in India of men of exceptional merit and ability; (2) that there should be Provincial services, mainly Indian, composed of men selected by the different Local Governments, including all the subordinate executive posts and the judicial staff on the civil side up to sessions judges and all the various administrative posts now filled by Uncovenanted civilians. The Statutory Service should, Mr. Connell proposed, be absorbed in the new Provincial services. He was further of opinion that these services, being mainly recruited from among Natives of India, would have salaries on an Indian scale; and that selection by open competition in India should be reserved for posts which merely require such qualities of industry and intelligence as can be adequately tested by examination. Mr. Connell also suggested that beneath the Provincial Service there would be the Subordinate Service staffed almost entirely by Natives of India. As regards the method of recruiting for the three great divisions of the Civil Service, Mr. Connell urged that for the highest branch of the Service the method of recruiting by open competition in England should in the main be retained. The second branch of the Service, he recommended, should be constituted on Provincial lines and should enlist members of those classes who would be regarded as men of position and character in their own country.

When Mr. Connell propounded his scheme the Public Service Commission was still carrying on its work. He gives a summary of the proposals made by the Commission, the opinions expressed by the Government of India on the same and the orders passed by Lord Cross. Mr. Connell warmly approves of the scheme of the Commission as finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State. He says:—"Reviewing the whole bearings of the question affecting the larger employment of natives of India in the higher branches of the executive and judicial administration, I do not think that any more liberal scheme than that finally adopted by the Secretary of State for India could be carried out with any hope of its successful working. It contemplates the gradual opening of higher berths in the Civil Service to the natives of India not only by giving them greater facilities to secure them through open competition in England, but by offering them promotion from the Provincial service in India itself. They will not only be able to leave their homes at a later age and at a more advanced stage of preparation if they liked to try their luck in England, but they will be able, if they prefer it, to try their luck in India, and so to look forward to a more assured official future. The natives of India in recent times appointed under the Statute of 1870 being as a rule, men of no prior official experience, could not look forward to a high official career, but those who, in virtue of proved merit and efficiency, reach in future the higher ranks of the Provincial Service may naturally look forward to a rise into the Civil Service of India. The survival of the fittest will be a better claim than the selection of favourites. * * * A rapid increase of the native Civilians in the higher ranks of the Administration cannot, of course, be expected for some time to come, but the way is now paved for their augmentation without endangering the stability and continuity of the accepted

principles of Anglo-Indian Government." Mr. Connell would thus have us believe that the labours of the Public Service Commission have satisfactorily solved the great Civil Service question. It is needless to say that we do not agree with him. When the Commission was first appointed by Lord Dufferin with a great flourish of trumpets, we ventured to predict that its inquiries would not be productive of much good to the children of the soil. We said that the upshot of the whole affair would probably be that the Government would repeat its lofty protestations of sympathy and good will towards the people of India, but that as regards practical results matters would very much remain where they were. Our prediction was verified except in one particular—namely, the raising of the age-limit of candidates for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service. This is the only advantage which the Natives of India have derived from the labours of the Public Service Commission. In other respects lofty protestations of sympathy and good will are all that we have got. The problem which the Government of Lord Dufferin undertook to solve by constituting the Public Service Commission was, how the gracious promises embodied in the Charter Act of 1833 and Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858 could be best fulfilled. Two difficulties have hitherto prevented Natives of India from entering the Covenanted Civil Service, namely, the low limit of age prescribed for candidates for admission to it, and the *locale* of the competitive examination. The former difficulty has been recently removed by the enhancement of the maximum age-limit to 23 years. It should be remembered that in this matter Lord Cross has merely restored the state of things which existed in the first two or three years of the competitive system. The second difficulty mentioned above has not been removed, and Mr. Connell, we regret to find, approves the course pursued. The Duke of Argyll, while at the head of the India Office, plainly admitted, in his place in the House of Lords that to make a competitive examination in London a condition for admission to the Covenanted Service *absolutely barred the entrance of Natives of India into that Service*. There can be no doubt whatever as to the soundness of this view. Natives of India who are governed by peculiar social customs are required, under the existing regulations, to make large sacrifices by expatriating themselves from their own country, tearing family ties, subordinating religious feelings, incurring heavy expense and other disadvantages for the sake of mere chance of success in a hard competition with English youths to obtain a certificate of Service in their own fatherland. The *locale* of the competitive test, indeed, operates to all intents and purposes as a bar to the admission of Natives of India to the Covenanted Civil Service. Common fairness demands that this serious obstacle should be removed, and so long as this is not done the question of the higher employment of Natives in the public service cannot be said to have been finally and satisfactorily solved. We have always and strongly maintained the view that no special concession should be made to our countrymen in the matter of their admission to the higher ranks of the Civil Service. We decline all suggestions that any favour should be shown to them. We would, indeed, fight as strongly against such suggestions as against the entire exclusions from the Covenanted Civil Service. In a word, we only ask for fair play in the matter of the employment of Natives of India in the public service of their own country. We need hardly say that English and Indian candidates for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service will not be placed on a footing of equality so long as simultaneous examinations are not held in England and India, as recommended by the India Office Committee of 1860.

Although Mr. Connell holds that the warmest advocates of the Natives of India should be content with the proposals of the Public Service Commission as sanctioned by Lord Cross, it is only fair to say that in his opinion our countrymen will be justified in maintaining a critical attitude as to the working out of the scheme adopted. Mr. Connell observes:—"Excluding

the posts, 2588 in number, in the executive and judicial lines which are to form the great bulk of the new Provincial Service, there are a vast number of posts in the special departments of the Imperial and Local Governments, amounting to over 12,000, with salaries of £100 a year and upwards. These are at present held by about 5,000 natives, and about 5,000 Europeans, whether military officers, civil engineers, men of educational distinction, or miscellaneous persons appointed in India or in England, the remainder being filled by Eurasians. But it will be found on examination that, though the numbers may be equally divided, the Europeans hold by far the largest number of the higher, and therefore the most lucrative, posts. It is obvious that it is in this direction, rather than in the executive and judicial lines proper, already chiefly officered by natives of India, that there is *prima facie* the greatest opportunity for satisfying the claims of native aspirants to official careers, and it is in this branch of the Indian Civil Service question that the proposals of the Indian Commission and the action of the Indian Government require the closest scrutiny." In this view we fully agree. Natives of India are almost entirely excluded from higher employment in the special departments. The Public Service Commission has admitted that in the departments of Accounts, Archaeological Survey, Customs, Education, Forests, Mail, Postal, Telegraph, Police, Salt and Survey a larger number of Natives might be employed and the Commission has especially recommended the appointment of Native officers in the Public Works Department on the important ground of economy, and urged that much of the work which falls to the Engineering establishment is such as may be and is performed efficiently by men who have received their professional education. But no final orders have as yet been passed on the Commission's recommendations regarding the special departments. Mr. Connell remarks:—"If the proposals of the Commission on this head are to be carried out it will be necessary for the pressure of public opinion in India to be well sustained. In spite of the greater interest taken by the House of Commons in Indian questions and the apparently disinterested advocacy of some of its members of the larger employment of Natives of India, any one like myself, who is aware how personal, commercial and political interests dominate over public policy in treatment of Indian affairs in Parliament, is very sceptical as to any Parliamentary pressure being brought to bear in the curtailment of political patronage in India. Members of Parliament and their supporters are well aware of the value of openings for the unemployed in our great dependency. It would be interesting to know how many lists of Toms, Dicks, and Harrys are presented by persons of either political party to the Under-Secretary of State for India for the time being, not excluding the petitions of those who pose as the friends of India." The people of India have very little hope that any concession will be made to them in the matter of their employment in the special departments. Sad experience has taught them that whenever there is direct clash of Indian and British interests, the former must go to the wall.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

THE Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the above Association was held at the Association rooms on Thursday last, the 30th ultimo, at 5-30 P.M., under the presidency of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, President of the Association. The Report of the Committee of Management, showing the working of the Association during the past year, which at the call of the President was read by the Honorary Secretary, differed from its predecessors in that it gave summaries of the lectures delivered during the year. This is as it should be, inasmuch as it gives the public a better idea of the character of the lectures, than the mere heads of them which previous reports used to give. We wish that the summaries were even fuller than they are. Of course we are aware that the lecturers of the

Association are all honorary, and that it would be no small burden upon them to be obliged, in addition to the pretty heavy work of delivering systematic lectures, to furnish the Association with summaries of their lectures; and, therefore, so long as we have not paid professors we must be content with what we have.

It appears from the Report that the subjects lectured upon were Physics, Chemistry including practical demonstrations, and Mixed Mathematics, and that altogether 107 lectures were delivered, of which 21 were delivered by the Rev. Father E. Lafont on Sound and Light, 20 by Dr. Sircar on Electricity and Heat, 37 by Babu Ram Chunder Dutt on Chemistry, and 29 by Babu Ashutosh Mukhopadhyay on Mathematical Physics. For summaries of these lectures we would refer the reader to the Report which we intend to publish in our next.

The most noteworthy events of the Association were the laying of the foundation stone of the Vizianagram Laboratory by His Excellency the Viceroy, the receipt of monthly contributions of Rs. 100 a month by His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar towards the endowment of a permanent professorship, and the acceptance of the office of President by His Honor Sir Charles Elliott on the retirement of Sir Steuart Bayley. His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar has, we are glad to learn, with characteristic liberality, made these monthly payments a permanent charge upon the State. If we may venture to suggest, it would be better if His Highness were to enable the Association to capitalize it by making the necessary donation. The Committee have not yet succeeded in getting a suitable man to fill the post of Cooch Behar Professor of Chemistry. We know well the difficulty of procuring such men. The Corporation of Calcutta had to train two men for their analytical department, at the Medical College Laboratory under Dr. Warden. We think the Committee have done well in suggesting, and the Association has acted wisely in adopting the suggestion, that their present lecturers on Chemistry be remunerated out of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's contribution. We think that zealously as they have been working gratuitously for the benefit of the Association, which means the benefit of the country, the present lecturers will work yet more zealously, not for the remuneration they will now receive but to set examples to the young graduates of our colleges to work similarly, unmindful of the smallness of the remuneration they may get.

We would draw attention to the Secretary's eloquent appeal for the equipment of the Laboratory and the endowment of professorships. With reference to the former he said:—

The Association has already a good lecture-hall which will serve its purpose for some time to come; and will soon have, through the magnificent liberality of His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, a splendid building for the Laboratory. But the building, to use the words of Clerk Maxwell, is but the outward shell of the Laboratory proper. The life-blood, I need hardly say, is constituted by the instruments of illustration and research, and the animating spirit must be the men who will devote their lives in it to use those instruments for the exploration of Nature. Through the munificence of one of Bengal's noble sons the Association has hitherto been enjoying the advantage of a good collection of scientific apparatus with which it is working up to this day. But when it is said that this collection is being worked for upwards of a dozen years, it will be easily understood in what state they must be now, and how needful it must be to replace and supplement them by newer and more modern instruments if the Association must keep pace with the progress of discovery.

This means the expenditure of a good sum of money, and the Association ought to be enabled to command it. It is due to Babu Kali Kissen Tagore who has hitherto helped us so generously and that at a time when without his help we could not have commenced operations at all, that our millionaires, who have not yet come forward in aid of the Association, should follow his noble example, and that others, whose means will not permit them to imitate him in the magnitude of his liberality, will not deem it unworthy to come forward each according to his means. Nothing, in my humble opinion, is a greater mistake than to measure the value of a charitable contribution by its amount. And I am afraid it is this mistake which prevents the majority of my countrymen from taking that active part in all movements for the public good which but for it they would take, and it is thus that this fatal mistake deprives such movements in our country of their really public character.

With reference to the endowment of professorships Dr. Sircar made the following just and equally forcible appeal:—

But suppose we succeed, as I believe we shall, in having a well-equipped Laboratory, there will yet be wanting some thing, the most essential thing, to vitalize it, that is actual workers to work it. How to get them is the most difficult problem in our country. The time has not come when we may have faith in unremunerated workers. The men of leisure are not the men in any part of the world who contribute by their intellectual work towards the intellectual advancement of the race. The Counts du Moncel are solitary examples even in Europe. It is the poor student who must be furnished with leisure, that is with freedom from anxiety for the satisfaction of irresistible animal wants and cravings, in order that his mental energies may be conserved and utilized for the conquest and annexation of nature's domains in the service of man.

We shall resume the subject in our next, and especially consider the various points touched upon by Sir Charles Elliott in his admirable address.

THE CAPTURE OF MANIPUR.

MANIPUR, "the Jewel City," has been captured, and the British banner is now triumphantly fluttering there amid a scene of desolation. The conquest of Manipur, if conquest it can be called, can very well be described in the language of Cæsar, "*Veni, Vidi, Vici*." Except in one or two instances, the English Army, either on its march to Manipur, or in its occupation of the City, met with no resistance worth the name. The Kohima Column reached Kairong on April 24, and so far no enemy was met with, while the Kuki villages all remained quiet. It was on the next day, that the advanced guard came on some Manipuri scouts; and shots were exchanged. One volley was fired on the enemy who evacuated the thana. No traces of Mr. Milville's body could be found, but a search a little way off was more successful. Captain Macintyre visited the village of Myong-Khong, two miles away on the hills. The village was found to be newly defended, but empty. Many traces of Mr. Milville were found in it, and the village was set on fire. On April 26, the Kohima Column reached Kaitamabi. The enemy had made great preparations for the defence, having constructed two stockades and placed bamboo spikes around the walls. An ultimatum from General Collett to the Maharaja had, however, arrived here the night before, and this, apparently, had disconcerted the Manipuris, who evacuated their position and fled towards Manipur. As the Maharaja returned no answer to the ultimatum, it was at first thought possible that he intended to resist even so large a force as was advancing against him. As expected before, the Kohima Column reached Manipur on the 27th April. It was arranged that the troops would occupy the Ching Malong heights, one and a half miles from Manipur; and that, after communicating with General Graham, who was advancing with Tammu Columns, a simultaneous fire with the guns would be opened on the Palace, unless the Maharaja surrendered. On the same day, however, General Collett received letters from Sura Chandra Singh, son of the Maharaja, and from the Head clerk of the late Political Agency, stating that the Regent and Juvaraj, or Senapati, had fled from Manipur on the evening of the 26th April, and that the inhabitants of Manipur would offer no opposition to the invaders.

The Silchar Column occupied Naraingon on the 23rd April, four miles from Bishenpur, after forcing its way through the formidable Laimatol defile. The guns were brought to bear upon the enemy, who opened fire from the first stockade, but bolted directly the firing began. Captain Butcher and Lieutenants Williams and Cole diverted to the left to Nurigai, a very commanding stronghold on a rock. The enemy fled, but a few volleys killed some of the Manipuris, and their Commander was wounded, and taken prisoner. There were no casualties on the English side.

General Graham's Staff and the King's Royal Rifles, Head Quarters and Wings, left Tammu for Lackchao, en route to Manipur, on the 23rd April. General Graham received news on the 24th that the enemy had a position barring his progress, and ordered a reconnaissance from Patel. Captain Drury of the 4th Goorkhas, who commanded the reconnaissance, sent word to say that he had hemmed in a large

number of Manipuris, and waited orders. General Graham ordered up 2 guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery and 200 rifles of the 4th Goorkhas, as reinforcements. The battery opened fire at 1,000 yards, while Captain Drury and Captain Carnegie advanced from both the north and south, and finally rushed the position when a hand-to-hand fight ensued. Nearly all the enemy were killed, those escaping being killed by the Mounted Infantry. One hundred and twenty-eight bodies were counted, besides those killed by the Mounted Infantry. Both the enemy's leaders were killed. The casualties on the English side were these:—Captain Drury was severely wounded in the hand; Captain Carnegie, in the leg; Lieutenant Cox, in the shoulder with a Martini Henry bullet; and Lieutenant Grant of Thobal, in the neck. All are doing well. Jemadar Kiraram and one Sepoy of the 11th Goorkhas were killed, and Subadar Major Kulputty Gurang, 4th Gurkhas, Jemadar Birbal Nagarkati, 43rd Gurkhas, one of the late Manipur escort; one Havildar, one Naik, and two sepoys, 4th Gurkhas, were wounded; while two sepoys, 12th Burman Regiment, were also wounded during the fight.

The Silchar and Tammu Columns also arrived at Manipur on the 27th April, and joined the Kohima Column there. The fort and palace were found deserted, and had evidently been gutted by the Manipuris, after the Maharaja's flight. Everything lay about, as if the departure had been very hurried. The Maharaja left Manipur about the 26th ultimo with the Senapati and his two other brothers, and is reported to have fled north-eastwards. The whole country for six miles around Manipur is practically deserted. General Collett's head quarters are in the Maharaja's palace and the other columns are quartered in the fort, which affords ample accommodation. The heads of the murdered officers and others were found in the enclosure outside the Raja's palace. Fourteen guns were found in the arsenal.

In the account given above, we have omitted to mention a small action at Thatsingh. The Manipur Durbar, being angry with the village of Thatsingh, for supplying the English Army with paddy and rice, sent 200 men to punish the village. Major Leslie sent out Captain Rendall, with 100 Rifles and 40 Mounted Infantry, who drove the enemy out, killing seventeen and capturing two.

Thus has ended the Manipur expedition, and fortunately for the honor of the British Government, it has not been so bloody, as it was expected to be. No circumstances of unnecessary cruelty have reached our notice and we hope, no such circumstances have taken place. We cannot deplore too strongly that the Manipuris should ever have been put in a position necessitating them to desert their homes and seek shelter in hills and forests. It is reported that a regular panic seized the people of Manipur on the approach of the Columns, and nearly every house bears traces of a very hurried departure from fear of vengeance. We are very glad to learn that General Collett has issued orders and sent reassuring messages round the country. He ought not to spare any means in his power to restore confidence in the people as early as possible.

There was no news of the Maharaja or of any of his family, received up to the 28th April. Ninety Mounted Infantry of the 60th Rifles and 12th Burmah Regiment left in pursuit of them, toward Chasaad in the Konkore Naga country. A court of enquiry, composed of Colonel Evans, Major Travers and Captain Birch, will assemble to enquire into the recent events in Manipur. Strict instructions have been issued by the Government of India, that every effort should be made by the troops to preserve anything of literary or antiquarian value, that might be found in Manipur.

The following story of the massacre of Mr. Quinton and his party has been sent to a contemporary by a correspondent who has visited Manipur with the force of occupation:

The story of the actual murder of Mr. Quinton and his companions, as told by the Manipuris, is that when on the night of the 24th of March they entered the palace enclosure they were, after some time spent in negotiations, taken to the Durbar hall near the magazine. There was a dense crowd of armed men blocking the roads within the palace enclosure and swarming in and about the Dur-

bar hall. They were, it would seem, bent upon killing the officers from the first; but it is difficult to say when their excitement and thirst for blood reached its climax. The negotiations in any case came to naught, and the party left the Durbar hall. Mr. Grimwood, it is said, was the last to leave, and as he was descending the steps he was stabbed with a spear in the back. He fell forward and was then dragged for some fifty yards and thrown down in front of the two masonry dragons, where he was beheaded. This was the signal for a general attack upon the other officers. The Senapati is said to have indicated by a nod of his head to his immediate followers that the massacre might take place, and then retired with the Regent. Lieutenant Simson, Mr. Cossins, and a bugler were killed close to the durbar hall. Mr. Quinton and Colonel Skene were dragged to the spot where Mr. Grimwood had already been killed and were then decapitated. There is no reason whatever to suppose that they were tortured. They were slaughtered by the mob of soldiers who, as before stated, were in a frenzy of excitement owing to the fighting which had been going on all day. Further inquiries may throw light upon this incident, but such evidence as is now forthcoming seems to point to this story being the true one."

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF BENGAL.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has in a recently published Resolution reviewed the financial position of Bengal. The reader may remember that the current contract between the Local Government and the Government of India was made in 1887. It was based on arrangements made by the Finance Committee of which Sir Charles Elliott was president. The total contract assignment under all heads amounted, in round numbers, to 464½ lakhs of Rupees. The actual receipts of 1887-88 were, in round numbers, 481½ lakhs; those of 1888-89 were 487½ lakhs and those of 1889-90 were 514½ lakhs; while the Revised Estimate for 1890-91 is put down as 522½ lakhs. On the other side we find that the actual expenditure of 1887-88 amounted to 468½ lakhs, that of 1888-89 to 494½ lakhs, and that of 1889-90 to 504 lakhs; while the Revised Estimate for 1890-91 is put down at 526½ lakhs. Under the present contract made in 1887 there was no material advance in the system of decentralization, but by a redistribution of the shares of Imperial and Provincial Governments under the three principal heads of Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps, and by certain reductions in expenditure which were considered feasible, a general standard of normal revenue and expenditure was obtained, which was adopted as the "Ruling Account." The surplus of this account, amounting to about 7 lakhs, was appropriated by the Government of India. The Provincial Government was allowed to retain an opening balance of 20 lakhs at the commencement of the quinquennial period, and under the orders of the Government of India this balance may not be reduced.

The year 1887-88, as said above was the first year of the contract. It was a period of comparative prosperity. The receipts under the principal heads of revenue were highly favourable. The increase in receipts was 17 lakhs over the contract assignment, while the increase in expenditure was less than 4 lakhs; so the net surplus of the year was 13 lakhs, and the closing cash balance 33 lakhs. The next year 1888-89 opened, accordingly, under favourable conditions. But as the season was a bad one, the elasticity of the revenues which had been marked under several years of prosperity suffered a severe check. The Stamp revenue fell off for the first time in many years. There was, however, a satisfactory increase in the income from railways, and it was from this cause mainly that the total receipts of the year were about 6½ lakhs more than they were in 1887-88. But the expenditure increased by nearly 26 lakhs. The net financial results of the year were, however, less unsatisfactory than it was at one time anticipated. The accounts closed with an increase of expenditure over the contract assignment of nearly 30 lakhs, and an increase in the receipts of 23½ lakhs. The net deficit was thus 6½ lakhs, and the closing cash balance was consequently reduced to 26½ lakhs. In 1889-90 the principal head of revenue showed a large increase, having been augmented by payment of heavy arrears of revenue due from the Burdwan Raj Estate for the preceding year. The receipts from railway increased by nearly 8 lakhs of rupees, while Stamps and several other heads

also showed an increase. On the other hand, there was a falling off in Excise, and the prospects of the year were clouded by bad harvests and distress in Behar and Orissa. At the same time there was increase of expenditure under many heads. The accounts closed with an increase of expenditure over the contract assignment of 39½ lakhs and an increase in the receipts of 49½ lakhs. The net surplus of the year was, therefore, 10½ lakhs, and the closing cash balance amounted to 36½ lakhs. The financial position of the past year 1890-91, we are told, is primarily affected by the payment of ten lakhs of rupees, which has been transferred under the orders of the Government of India from Provincial to Imperial revenues. The ordinary heads of revenue show but little expansion, while the expenditure shows a tendency to increase under almost all heads. There is a large increase under Land Revenue on account of surveys and settlements, and under Law and Justice on account of the increase in Civil Courts. The accounts of the year are not yet finally settled, but it is expected that they will close with a deficit of 4½ lakhs, and that the closing balance on the 31st March last will have been reduced to 32½ lakhs.

The current year 1891-92 is the last year of the quinquennial contract made in 1887. The Budget Estimates for this year which have been passed by the Government of India provide for an increase of revenue under almost all heads of account. The total revenue amounts to 547½ lakhs, which exceeds the contract assignment by no less a sum than 83 lakhs. Land Revenue shows an increase of 7½ lakhs, Stamps of 7½ lakhs, Provincial rates of 3½ lakhs, Assessed Taxes of 3 lakhs, and Excise of nearly a lakh and a-half. The large increase under Land Revenue, it is explained, is due to special assignments from Imperial to Provincial Funds. The other increases are attributed to the natural growth of the revenues, especially under the heads of Stamp and Assessed Taxes. It appears that during the five years of the current contract the real increase credited to the Provincial revenues under principal heads amounts to nearly 16 lakhs. Under Railways, there is an extraordinary increase during the same period of no less than 55 lakhs. But nearly half of this increase is nominal, being due to the inclusion of the receipts of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The remainder is, however, a real Provincial asset derived from the successful administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway system. Coming to the expenditure side of the Budget Estimate for the current year, we find that under the head of salaries and expenses of the Civil Departments the increase in expenditure has been very large. There is an increase of nearly 5 lakhs under Judicial Courts, which represents the financial effect of the increase which has been or is about to be made in the number of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs and judicial establishments generally. The expenditure under the head of Jails also shows an increase of nearly 5 lakhs, which is on account of the large outlay on machinery and manufactures. This is in a measure counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in receipts. The increase in the cost of the Police amounts to nearly 6 lakhs, which is partly due to the cost of the Metropolitan Police which has been made a Provincial charge, and partly to the larger expenditure which it is necessary to provide for officering the Lushai Hill Tracts. Miscellaneous expenditure has also increased by upwards of a lakh-and-a-quarter. Irrigation expenditure has risen by nearly 10 lakhs. The interest charge has increased by more than a lakh, and the remainder is due to expenditure on works. There is a large increase under contributions from 1½ to 8½ lakhs, which is attributed to the development of Local Self-Government and the assignments it has been found necessary to make to local bodies in order to maintain an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure imposed on them. It is expected that the current year which is the last year of the present Provincial contract, will close with a balance at the credit of Provincial revenues of 31½ lakhs of rupees.

Latest News and Notes.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT and suite left for Darjeeling on Friday last. There was a goodly attendance to see His Honor off.

THE first meeting of the Viceregal Council will be held at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on the 14th instant.

REGARDING the rumoured resignation of His Excellency the Viceroy the *Daily Graphic* says:—

"The Government have received a definite statement from the Marquis of Lansdowne that he will shortly request to be allowed to retire from his present position of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Ill-health is said to be the main reason for this important decision."

The report still requires confirmation. It is a matter of much regret that His Excellency's health should be so indifferent.

THE Annual meeting of the British Indian Association was held at the Association rooms on Wednesday last. In absence of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna K. C. I. E., Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, took the chair. The Report was duly adopted. Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I., was elected, amidst much enthusiasm, on the motion of Raja Durga Churn Law, President for the current year. We are glad to see that Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, and Mr. H. M. Rustomjee have been appointed Vice-Presidents. A full report of the day's proceedings as well as the report of the work of the Association during the past half year, will be found in another column.

OUR contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* has evidently misunderstood Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee's speech at the last annual meeting of the British Indian Association. Far from urging his colleagues "with the fiery zeal of a crusader" to take any steps which might excite popular feeling, he very properly drew the attention of the meeting to the existence of the strong feeling regarding the Act and suggested how it could be best guided and controlled instead of allowing it to find a vent in "tumultuous meetings and violent speeches." Not much perhaps will be gained by an appeal to the Secretary of State, or to the House of Commons, but the British Indian Association will have done a great service to Government, if they succeed in allaying popular feeling by pointing to the only constitutional remedy for the grievance.

THE statue of the late Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal has arrived in Calcutta. No site for it has yet been selected.

We learn that Rai Bahadur Radhica Prasad Mukerjee, the District Engineer of 24 Pergunnas, will shortly retire and the Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal has very strongly recommended Rai Bahadur Gopal Chunder Chattopadhyaya, B. A. for the post. Rai Gopal Chunder Chattopadhyaya is a very energetic and efficient member of the P. W. D., and has been always holding important charges; and is a tried officer of considerable experience. The public works of such an important District as the 24 Pergunnas should be placed in charge of an officer of standing, and we hope that the District Board will not fail to secure the services of such an eminently qualified officer as Babu Gopal Chunder Chattopadhyaya, especially as he has been strongly recommended by the Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, which will ultimately have to sanction the appointment. The *Indian Engineering* in its issue of the 18th Ultimo, notices in very favourable terms the nomination of Rai Gopal Chunder and the *Indian Daily News* of the 28th Ultimo writes in the same strain.

THERSITES AGAIN:

Patroclus. Who's there? Thersites?
Good Thersites, come in and rail.

Thersites. Thyself! upon thyself!
Thou scurvy-valiant ass!

Achilles. He is a privileged man.—Proceed,
Thersites.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor is determined to see everything for himself. On Monday last His Honor paid the Small Cause Court a long visit, His Honor sat on every bench for some time, watched the proceedings with care and interest and minutely examined the office arrangements. His Honor will now be more than satisfied that the "petty court" requires a thorough overhauling and re-organisation.

THE last Criminal Sessions of the High Court was very short and only took up three days. The Bramho murder case has been put off to the next Sessions, as one of the material witnesses, Mahesh Chunder Aturti, who is alleged to have been severely wounded by the accused, is yet too ill to leave the hospital. Young Mr. Peacock has taken up the defence at the request of the Crown. Mr. Pugh the Standing Counsel, at the close of the Sessions, drew his lordship's attention to the case of *Empress vs. Sarat Chunder Chuckerbutty* and others, who had been committed by the Coroner of Calcutta direct to the Sessions. There was no magisterial enquiry because the law officers of the Crown thought that there was absolutely no evidence against the accused, and the Clerk of the Crown was unable to frame any charge upon the evidence sent to him; and the accused who had been released on bail by the Coroner appeared at the Sessions to answer their recognisances. Mr. Pugh stated that in his opinion the Sessions Court ought to proceed under the Criminal Procedure Code as far as possible, and that the Code enacted no provision for a committal by the Coroner or for a trial by the Sessions Court without a magisterial committal. His lordship quite agreed with the view taken by the officers of the Crown and said that he had read the evidence through, and there was nothing in it to support the charge. The only course open to him was to direct that the recognisance should be discharged. It is remarkable that a medical Coroner, if we may call Dr. Chambers so, should be anxious for legal powers that the law does not invest him with.

IN reply to a question, in Parliament, Sir John Gorst said that Government were entertaining projects for the construction of further railways in India by companies with Government guarantees. Why not without?

SIR William Hunter's "School History and Geography of Northern India" which we noticed in our last issue is truly welcome. In a compendious form and within the limits of 148 pages it gives an accurate and, for ordinary readers, a comprehensive description of the geographical features of the country and the social and political history of the people, which makes it a very valuable Text Book for young students. The account given of the early peoples of Northern India, of the influence of the Brahmans, of the conflict of Buddhism and Brahmanism, of the early invaders of India, of the Moghul Dynasty and of the British rule down to the administration of the present Viceroy, is all that could be desired in a school history. Not the least commendable feature of the book is the peculiarly attractive style of which Sir William Hunter is a master and the sympathy he evinces in almost every page of the book with the traditions and institutions of the people. No better text book could be selected for the Indian Universities.

ACCORDING to a Bombay telegram the Assistant-Secretary to the Oriental Life Assurance Company has embezzled some three lakhs of rupees belonging to his employers. His family, however, is wealthy, and there is said to be a

probability of the loss being made good, at least in great part. An information has been laid against the delinquent, and a warrant is out for his arrest. The loss is said not to touch the capital of the Company, nor the policy-holders' fund of 49 lakhs with the Official Trustee. It is said to have touched only the profits of the last year or two.

TWO candidates were plucked at the last B. L. Examination for getting one mark less in the Jurisprudence paper than the technical 33; otherwise they had first class marks and would have been placed in the first division. One came from the Metropolitan Institution and the other from the Ripon College, and their case is eminently fitted for reconsideration by the Syndicate, for which we trust it is not yet too late. The moderators and examiners in exercising their powers of awarding grace marks should take into consideration unfortunate cases like this and not change the relative position of those that head the list.

A DISCUSSION took place in the House of Lords on the Manipur disaster. The Marquis of Ripon deeply deplored the death of Mr. Quinton, but trusted that the Government would be guided in their action in Manipur by a policy of respect for Native races which, he said, had secured prolonged peace in India. Viscount Cross highly eulogised the late Mr. Quinton for the services he had rendered to the State, and deplored the loss of the valuable lives that had been sacrificed in Manipur. No person, he said, was more likely to treat the Natives with justice than the present Viceroy.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has directed the attention of the Government of India to the need of improved communication with, and in, Assam and Cachar. The difficulties which ordinary trade has to contend with are well illustrated by the delays which have been found unavoidable, in connection with the Manipur expedition owing to the absence of roads. People given to building castles in the air are already calculating as to the chance of annexing Manipur and the consequent bettering of prospects of an Assam-Chittagong, or for the matter of that, an Indo-Burmese Railway.

WE are sorry to hear of the death of Babu Gobin Lal Seal of Colutollah. He was suffering from diabetes, and died on the morning of Sunday before last. The deceased was the only surviving son of the late Babu Mati Lal Seal, and was an amiable man. But the peace of his mind was much disturbed by law-suits, which preyed upon his health. He was like his father a man of charitable disposition, and did his best to maintain the charities founded by Babu Matilal.

COUNT VON MOLTKE died suddenly on Friday night before last, the cause of death being failure of the heart's action. The German newspapers of all shades of opinion deplore the death and declare that his spirit will ever live in the Army. The funeral took place on Tuesday. The Emperor William sent a message of condolence to the relatives of the Count in which he said that the Count's death is a greater loss to the German Empire than the loss of the whole Army Corps.

THE Benares rioters have been made up in three batches and are being tried separately, having regard to the different scenes of violence. Rewards have been proclaimed for the arrest and conviction of the ringleaders. The trying tribunals will have to keep their heads cool and see that the innocent are not unjustly punished. Many an unfortunate victim must have been carried away by the stream of violence unconsciously and against their will, and they cannot be treated in the same way as the rioters proper. The arrests, moreover, have been admittedly reckless and promiscuous and many are in jail

who had absolutely nothing to do with the unfortunate affair. The publication of the official report which have been submitted to Government by Mr. Lumsden will be looked forward to very anxiously, as the origin of the disturbance is of great importance to the public. A large number of prisoners has already been released owing to want of proofs of identity.

THE following are the outlines of a case pending in the criminal court of Alipore. The case has been instituted by one Mrs. Mildred Manly against her husband and his two brothers. She deposed:—

On account of continued ill-treatment at the hands of her husband, she was forced to leave his house; she went and stayed with her sister, Mrs. Peters, in Circular Road. A few days afterwards, her husband called and, under the pretext of providing her with comfortable lodgings in Calcutta, extracted a promise from her to return to him. He then drove her in a carriage to see room in the house of a Mr. Francis, after which, much against her will, he drove her to his own house in Rubia's Lane, Entally. There she was imprisoned in a room, all three defendants keeping a watch on her alternately. Excepting a chemise, she was not allowed the use of any clothes, nor was she permitted to wear her shoes and stockings, and she was given only one meal a day. During this period she was constantly assailed by all three defendants. A native of the name of Korban, a neighbour of the defendants said that he frequently heard a female crying. Several other witnesses were examined, who substantially corroborated the foregoing statement.

The parties are not Hindus and child-marriage is not at fault.

THE members of the Leprosy Commission arrived at Simla on Sunday night.

NEWS has come that a jirga or deputation from the headmen of sections of the Orakzai tribes lately waited on General Lockhart to negotiate. Meanwhile the destruction of the towers and villages has been stopped, and the hostile operations of the troops have been suspended. The Column now with General Lockhart has had much fighting and has inflicted heavy loss upon the enemy. It is generally believed that the jirga now in negotiation is only the first step to submission to all the demands of the British on the part of the enemy. On the 23rd April General Lockhart saw about one thousand of the enemy, with three standards, appearing on a high hill to the west of Gulistan. The whole force went out to disperse them, and the troops, with the exception of one wing to the left on the hill top, moved down under Colonel Turner, the 15th Sikhs leading. The enemy had built sangars beyond the village of Marghar, whence they opened fire on the British troops for about half an hour. The Sikhs charged down and carried the position, driving the enemy pell mell before them down the hill. The artillery poured a heavy fire among them, while the infantry fired volley after volley. The day's operations concluded with the destruction of the village of Falliout. The defeat was complete. It is believed that thirteen hundred Afridis aided the enemy, and these, with the Akhel and Alikhel, have asked to be permitted to send in jirgas, for which sanction has been accorded.

THE Miranzai, Allishirzai, and Maniazai tribal jirgas were interviewed by Major Leigh at Gulistan on the 28th April last with satisfactory results. They have now gone back to their homes, and will pay the balance of the fines. The Tammul Ghan and others have come in, and were received on the 29th April, General Lockhart then advanced towards the Shekkan country. Engineers

HOW TO AVOID DYSENTERY.—In August above all other periods of the year are to be observed numerous cases of derangements of the Stomach, Entrails, and frequently of Dysentery. When these maladies appear, employ at once Belloc's Charcoal; it is the surest and most rapid cure, but prevention is better than cure; and we are rendering a veritable service to our readers in advising them to abstain as much as possible from indulgence in fermented drinks and unripe fruit, and recommending them to quench their thirst with tar water prepared from "Guyot's Tar Solution" (Goudron de Guyot). Guyot's preparation is within reach of all purses, for one bottle suffices to make twelve quarts of purified tar water.

are busily employed in making new roadways, so that the country will soon be open for commerce throughout its whole extent.

THE Lieutenant Governor has been petitioned to sanction doubling of the Kidderpore Tramway line. The Tramway Company, is, however, in the meantime being drawn over hot coals by the mercantile community, as the following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay to Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, will show :

For years past the Company have caused great inconvenience to the public by their failure to keep their lines in repair, and only once, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances from various quarters, has the Corporation summoned the Company for default. This was when a body of merchants threatened to obtain a mandamus against the Corporation.

The matters which require attention on the part of the Company are the following :—

- (a) Rails have become in many places so grooved that they admit the tyre of a wheel.
- (b) Rails have sunk below the surface of the road.
- (c) The stone setts are roughly hewn blocks and are uneven, sometimes standing above the rails, sometimes sinking below them.
- (d) The macadam between the rails gets worn away by constant wear, and is not renewed.
- (e) In parts there are no stone setts; the result is a groove along the rail, the edge of which stands up above the macadam.

A representation to the Lieutenant-Governor is suggested, but the Tramway Company may improve without external pressure. It is shown by reference to the Old Court Street and the Government Place that the Company may improve if it is so inclined. The general working of the Company is also capable of improvement.

FRESH complications with Thibet are anticipated. There are said to be possibilities of a fresh dispute arising between the Indian Government and the Thibetans. The British Government is determined to establish a trade mart on the Thibetan frontier. The Thibetans have protested against the proposal in a petition to the Viceroy, and also appealed to Peking for protection against the invasion.

WE are glad to learn that it has been definitely settled by the authorities to defer the abolition of the Hindu School till February next. Babu Chundy Churn Banerji, the head master, retires from the 1st of May; and Babu Haralal Roy, the second master, will act for him on his present pay. The Head Pandit, too, has been transferred to the Hare School, in the place of the Second Pandit, who joins the Sanskrit College staff as Head Pandit. A saving will now be effected and the school will be self-supporting as it always has been.

A FIRST-CLASS Bengali weekly journal of the same size as the *Bangabashi* will, we hear, appear on the 30th May next. It will be called the *Hitabadi*, and will be edited by Pandit

DR. DE JONGH'S-LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer to Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Hardford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Krishna Kamal Bhattacharjee. A Jointstock Company with a capital of Rs. 10,000 has been formed to start it. There is ample room for a first class journal in vernacular and we wish the new venture every success. It is in the hands of what is popularly known as the advanced or reform party, the cause of which will be sought to be properly represented to the masses, which can be done only through the medium of the vernacular. It is felt that the reform party has of late been much prejudiced in the eyes of the country and they are anxious to set them right through this special organ of theirs.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—April 29, 1891

GENERAL.—Babu Shama Kumud Mookerjee is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector.

Lieutenant W. E. Hartt, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months.

Babu Debendra Prosad Roy is appointed to act as Tehsildar of Alipur, in the district of Julpaiguri, vice Babu Chundra Kant Ganguly, on furlough.

Lieutenant R. A. Donnithorne, Presidency Volunteer, Reserve Battalion, is allowed leave of absence for six months.

Mr. Nunda Krishna Bose is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Pubna.

Mr G G Dey is appointed to act in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, vice Mr C B Garrett, on privilege leave.

Mr F H Barrow is appointed to act in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, vice Mr R M Waller, on leave.

Mr Brajendra Nath Dey is appointed to act in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, vice Mr F H Barrow.

Mr C R Marriott is appointed to act in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, vice Mr F R S Collier, on special leave.

Babu Purno Chuuder Mitter is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division.

Mr J R Berington, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gaya, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Pran Krishna Chatterjee is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Ranchi, in the district of Loahardugga. Babu Raghunath De, who was appointed on probation to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Raghunathpur, in the district of Medinipur, is confirmed in that appointment. Babu Haripada Banerjee is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar, of Cuttack. Maulvi Syed Nurul Hossain, Special Sub-Registrar, Mohitihari, is transferred to Pooreah. Babu Girwardhari Lall, Special Sub-Registrar, Monghyr, is transferred to Motihari. Maulvi Shah Muhammad Yakub is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Monghyr.

Mr J Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, is allowed leave for forty-five days.

Mr J H D'Abren is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Reuther.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—(FORESTS.)

Mr W M Green, Deputy Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Julpaiguri Forest Division and of the Buxa Sub-Division of that Division, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Babu Barada Charan Mitra, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, now on deputation, of the Orissa Settlement, is allowed leave for six weeks.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890) "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "I derived great benefit from your lessons, though at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresentation of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Physician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, etc., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal C. S. "Having seen the base attempt to rob you, I send, unsolicited, the statement that your system is of great advantage to strong memory and an incalculable aid to weak one."—Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, "Excellent travelling companion."—Capt. J. B. Hay. R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis Q. C. "Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct. 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th February 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, 71, Elliot Road Calcutta or to A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

Mr E W Collin, Settlement Officer of the Srinagore-Banali Estates, is allowed leave for six weeks.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeon-Major Russick Lal Dutt, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, is allowed extension of leave for one month and eighteen days.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Munsif of Beguserai, in the District of Bhagalpur, is vested with the functions of a District Court within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

The undermentioned officers in the Rungpur district are vested with the functions of a District Court within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions:—Babu Ganeshyam Gupta, Munsiff of Gaibanda. Babu Aanand Nath Mozumdar, Munsif of Kurigram, Babu Apurba Krishna Sen, Munsif of Nelpamari, Mr Abinash Chundra Mitra, Munsif of Jalpaiguri, on leave.

The undermentioned officers are vested with the functions of a District Court within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions:—Babu Atal Bihary Ghose, Munsif of Goalundo. Babu Mohendra Lal Goswami, Munsif of Bhanga (on leave), Babu Dinesh Chundra Koy, Munsif of Madaripur. Babu Hari Prasad Das, Munsif of Chikandi.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the undermentioned gentlemen of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Comillah Bench, in the district of Tipperah:—Babu Gobinda Lochan Mozumdar, Munshi Pande Ali, and Munshi Aftabuddin.

Babu Debendra Mohun Sen, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tirhut, to be ordinarily stationed at Madhubani, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Bimala Charan Mozumdar.

Babu Ambica Chunder Mozumdar, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Raniganj, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gopal Krishna Ghose.

Babu Iswar Chandra Chatterjee, Munsif of Narail, in the district of Jessore, on leave, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Shahabad, vice Babu Harihar Charan Lal, about to retire.

Babu Madhub Chandra Chuckerbutty, Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days.

Babu Shumbhoo Chunder Nag is appointed to act as a Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty.

Babu Mohendra Kumar Ghose, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Midnapur, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Shumbhoo Chunder Nag.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(See Supplement.)

Babu Jadu Lal Mallick said that he fully endorsed the views just expressed by his friend. They had already invited people to come to their future meeting as delegates and bodies, so that they should carry out their intention in its entirety. It was not that they had to fight a lost battle, but it was an appeal to the people of England, and their conviction was that they were not to allow their soul to die when there was a Court of appeal in England. They were already aware that there was a party in England who had strong sympathy for their religious feeling, and there was yet hope that there might be a reaction in the feelings of those who have brought about this state of things against the deliberate wish and advice of the Government of this country. The policy which the Governor-General had inaugurated in the Council Chamber not to take into consideration religious feelings of the people of this country and other grounds, was a thing which ought to be rightly protested against. That enunciation of policy was more dangerous than the passing of the law itself. Everyone who had carefully studied this subject would come to know that the enactment of this law was not needed, nor was there any urgent necessity for it. Such being the case, the speaker did not think there was anything that ought to prevent them from taking their appeal to the foot of the Throne, and to the House of Parliament.

The Chairman said that there was no substantive resolution before the meeting, but all that he need say was that there had been some change in the state of affairs since that circular of Government had been issued. Nevertheless it would be the Committee to adopt and to decide, after some deliberation, which steps ought to be taken, and the Committee should meet as soon as possible and discuss and deliberate and adopt such steps as would be deemed advisable. Under the circumstances he believed that such arrangements would be made as would be satisfactory.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, moved by Babu Charu Chunder Mullick, and seconded by Babu Romanath Ghose, the meeting separated.

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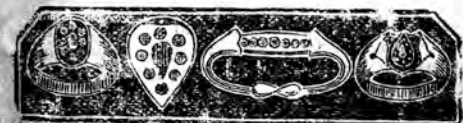
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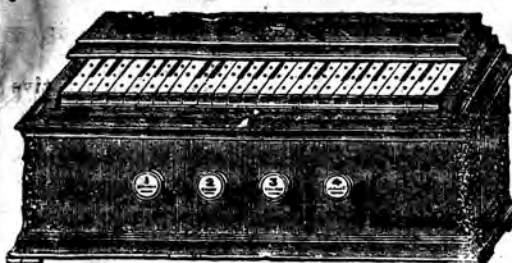


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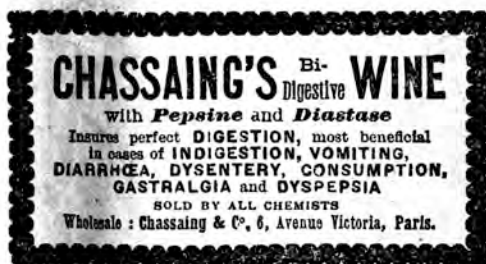
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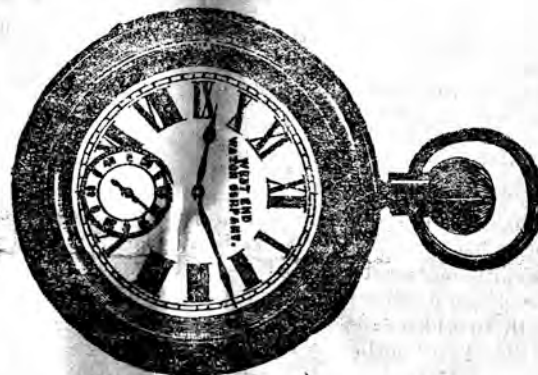
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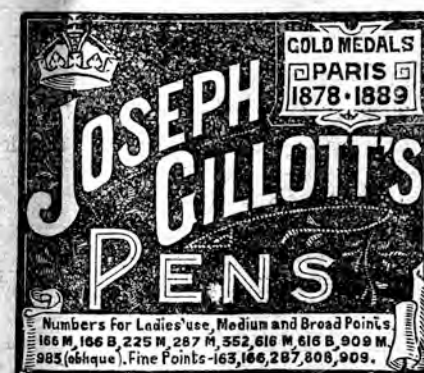
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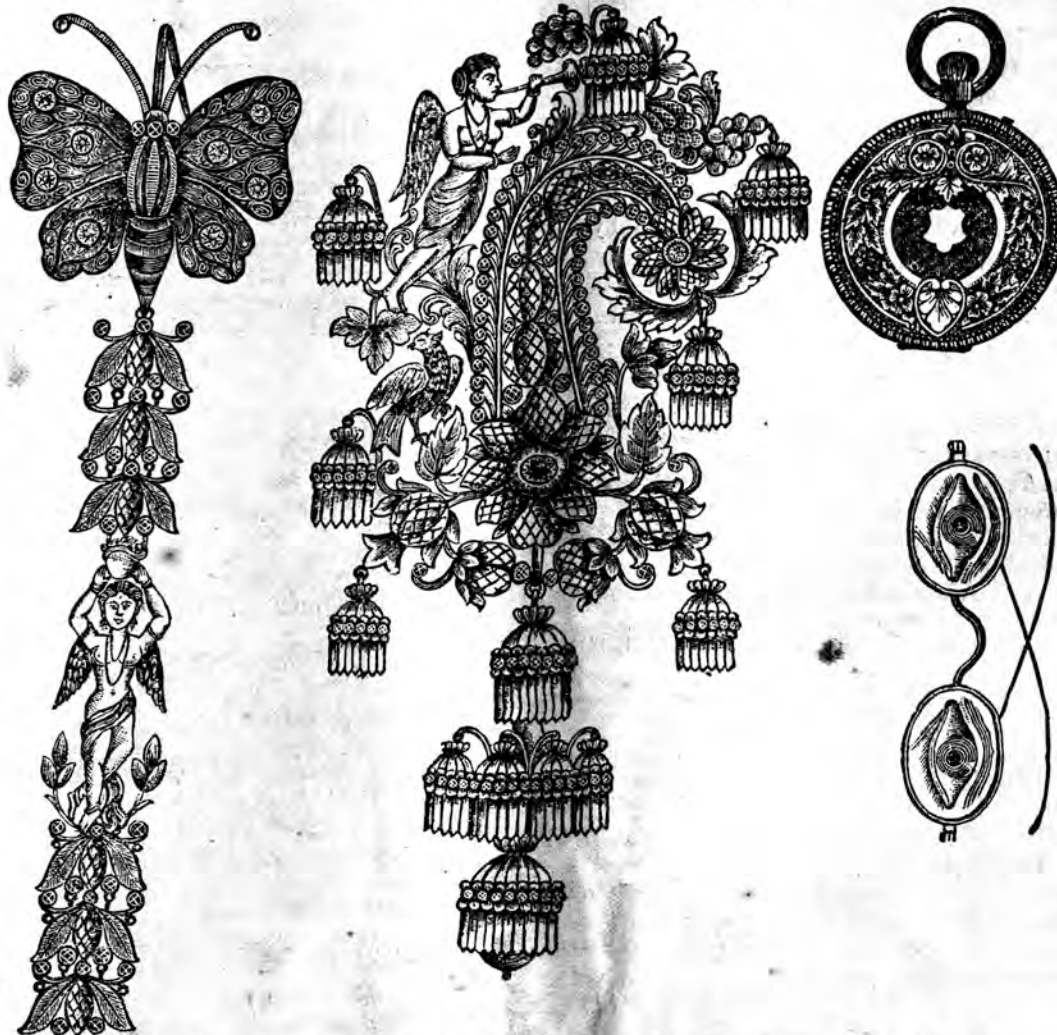
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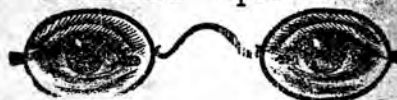
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THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the British Indian Association was held at the rooms of the Association, No. 18, British Indian Street, on Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock. There were present:—

Raja Durga Churn Law, C. I. E., Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, C. S. I., Babu Issar Chunder Mitter, Babu Rama Nauth Ghose, Babu Charu Chunder Mullick, Raja Sasisekharewar Roy, Babu Chundi Lall Singh, Babu Surendra Nath Pal Chowdry, Mr. J. Ghosal, Babu Sitanath Roy, Kumar Rameswar Malia, Babu Baikuntha Nath Basu, Rai Jai Perakash Lal, Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I., Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, K. T., Babu Joy Gobind Law, Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh, Babu Gonesh Chandra Chandra, Babu Hari Mohun Bose, Babu Tincowri Mukerjee, Kumar Dinendra Narayan Roy, Babu Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Babu Kali Nath Mitter, Rai Surajmal Bahadur, Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, Rai Dwarkanath Mookerjee Bahadur, Babu Tarapada Chowdhuri, and Babu Kanyelal Khan.

In the absence of the President, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Norendra Krishna, through illness, Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, the only Vice-President present, took the Chair.

Rai Rajkumar Sarvadhikari Bahadur, the Secretary of the Association, read the following Report.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee beg to submit the following report of their operations for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

In the Half-yearly Report submitted on the 30th September last, full details have already been given of the proceedings of the Committee during the first six months of the year. The subjects treated were the following:

1. His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to Calcutta.
2. The Calcutta Port Bill.
3. Municipal Bye-Laws.
4. Mode of Service of Process in Rent Suits.
5. Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
6. Bill to make better provisions for recovering certain Public Demands.
7. Bill to Amend the Law relating to Partition.
8. Durga Puja Holidays.
9. Zemindari Dak Cess.
10. Income Tax.

The subjects which engaged the attention of the Committee during the next six months, from July to December 1890, were the following:

1. Scheme for giving Imperial protection to Patents, Designs and Trade marks in the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies.
2. Abolition of Zemindari Dak Cess.
3. Government of India Resolution regarding the question of Railway Receipts as Negotiable Instruments.
4. Uniform system of Weights and Measures.
5. Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.
6. Government Resolution No. 1126 regarding Transfer Remittances.
7. Draft Bill on Revenue Sale Law.
8. Indian Merchandise Marks Act No. IV of 1889.
9. Police Reform.
10. Sir Stuart Bayley Memorial.

SCHEME FOR GIVING IMPERIAL PROTECTION TO PATENTS &c.

The Secretary to the Government of India Revenue and Agricultural Department, forwarded with his Circular No. 532 dated the 13th March 1890, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India relating to a proposed scheme for giving Imperial protection to Patents, Designs and Trade marks in the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies, and requested an expression of opinion of your Association on the subject.

Your Committee in reply thereto submitted, on the 25th of August 1890, that they had no objections to offer to the scheme proposed by the associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, provided, as stated by the Secretary of State, that no share of the patent charges

of other countries should fall upon India, and that no increase of expenses be undergone by inventors and designers seeking protection in India only. The application made in the patentee's place of origin for protection in other countries under British rule, should be altogether optional; and inventors and designers in the United Kingdom might seek for protection in India or in the Colonies, or both, and should bear the expenses of securing such protection. The Government of the country in which protection is sought should be re-imbursed by the inventor or designer for the charges incurred for recording or registering the invention, design or trade-mark. A person seeking protection in India would thus have no additional expense to bear for either the United Kingdom or the Colonies where he did not want protection.

ABOLITION OF THE ZEMINDARI DAK CESS.

The representations of your Committee regarding Zemindari Dak cess, and the reply of the Bengal Government No. 1137, dated 29th July 1890, were dwelt upon in the first half-year's report submitted on the 30th September last. As a further suggestion regarding a more limited alternative had been called for, your Committee submitted on the 5th September last their remarks on the subject. They stated that they had learnt with regret that the proposal for the ultimate abolition of the Zemindari Dak Cess had appeared to His Honor to be inadmissible, the more so as the original intention of the Legislature in enacting Sec. 4 of Act VIII. of 1862 (B. C.) was to remove this burden from the landholders, when the extension of Imperial Postal lines would render Zemindari lines unnecessary. They submitted their suggestions for substituting a fixed charge for the variable cess at present levied on this account and stated that the obligation in this respect was one which attached both to the landholders and tenants, and that the operation of the present system had been found to be hard and unjust. They further observed that to commute the obligation for a fixed charge upon each estate irrespective of the amount of revenue payable for it and to leave landholders to recoup themselves by recovering the amount from the ryots, would remove only a part of the grievance, which both parties at present felt. Landholders also would view with alarm any permanent addition, however slight, to the revenues of their estates, in lieu of the obligation imposed upon them by Act VIII. of 1862. Until the imposition was abolished, the subject community would have to revert to the unforgotten complaints regarding the terms of the Permanent Settlement. To minimise the hardship and inconvenience at present experienced both by the landholders and ryots, your Committee suggested that in view of the gradual extension of Imperial Postal lines, half the average amount realized in a district during the last five years be fixed as the amount of its contribution to the fund; that the amount be apportioned rateably on the sudden jumna of all landholders who pay more than Rs. 50 a year as land revenue, and that not only a personal notice of the amount charged upon each estate should be served on the parties liable to pay the cess, but that a similar notice be served every time as the instalment of the cess falls due. They also suggested that the penal provision of doubling the liabilities in case of default be withdrawn and substituted by a rule for charging interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, when certificate proceedings have to be instituted after a grace of 15 days as in the case of road cess. No reply has been yet received on the subject from Government.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AS NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal forwarded, with his letter no J 16^R₂₅, dated 10th June last, a copy of a Resolution of the Government of India No. 2341, dated 12th May 1890, with enclosure, on the subject of the proposal that Railway Receipts should be declared to be transferable and negotiable instruments, carrying a title to property like Bills of Lading, and requested an expression of opinion of the Association on the question.

Your Committee, in reply to the above, submitted on the 23rd of August 1890, their observations

on the subject. They stated that Railway Receipts had in some parts of the country been treated as valuable securities, although nothing had yet been decided as to whether such securities had any legal status. The risk of accepting these documents as securities in the present state of the law was very great. Some provision of the law defining the exact legal status of such receipts as securities should therefore be laid down. If the Receipts possessed the same force and effect as bills of lading, they would be of great service to the mercantile community, advances on goods could be easily secured and merchants would be enabled to make fresh investments to the great advantage of trade. They were now remaining as a dead stock for a length of time to the great loss of the trade. Were the Receipts to be given the same legal status as bills of lading, the rights of both the consignor and the consignee would be safeguarded and the risks of advancing money on goods secured by the Receipts would be greatly diminished. Your Committee were, therefore, fully agreeable to the proposal that Railway Receipts should be recognised as negotiable and transferable instruments carrying a title to property as bills of lading, and suggested that legislative action should be taken regarding the same.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with his letter No. J. ^W₃, dated 14th February 1890, forwarded a copy of a letter No. ³₁₂₈ dated 23rd January 1890, and its enclosures, from the Government of India on the question of prescribing a uniform system of weights and measures, and requested your Committee to favour the Lieutenant-Governor with an expression of the opinion of this Association, as to the best system of weights and measures capable of being generally adopted throughout the Lower Provinces; and as to the steps, if any, (besides those indicated in Section 8 of Act XXXI of 1871) that might be taken to promote its general application.

Your Committee in submitting their opinion on the 23rd August last, stated that on the appointment of the Metric Commission of 1868, they submitted even at that early stage a representation approving of the change proposed, and suggested that the nomenclature should be purely Vernacular. The Government, after examining the reports of the local officers and others, concluded that the Metrical System should be adopted, and Act XXXI of 1871 was passed, making the kilogramme the standard of weight. After a lapse of nearly 20 years, the Government of India has now mooted the question afresh, and the note circulated by the Bengal Government with letter No. J. ^W₃ 12 alleges that the Act of 1871 has proved inoperative and a new plan should be adopted. The author of the Note did not subscribe his name to it, although he was hostile to those who advocated the principles on which the Act of 1871 was based. He denounced them as enthusiasts impelled by a craze reaching to the extent of a delusion and as altogether "illogical". His plan in short was the adoption of the English standard under Vernacular names of Seers and Maunds &c., and he praised this Scheme as possessing the merit of simplicity, which, however, was "phenomenal". He believed that the correlation would be simple if a hypothetical tola of 175 grains be adopted, but he could not actually make any alteration in the coinage of the country. He founded a tola which did not actually exist. The difference between a tola of 180 grains and an average coin in circulation which had lost weight by usage to the extent of 5 grains, was no doubt small, but this was no reason for the assumption of the proposed standard of 175 grains. This did not of itself show that there was any urgent necessity for a change. The law of 1871 failed not because it was defective, and unaccepted by the people, but simply because Government had failed to supply the necessary organisation for carrying out the law. A discussion in the present stage halted in the same state in which it had been at 1871. It has led to no argument whatever, in support of any theory for necessity for a change of law. The country at large has to a great extent adopted the system of 80 tolas

a Seer and there was no necessity whatever of clogging that system by the super-imposition of a hypothetical standard of 175 grains to the tola. It would only mystify and confound the work of every day life. The law of 1835 was sufficient for all purposes, the less change effected the better. No one of any business capacity had ever been troubled by the theoretical correlation of "pounds" and "seers". Business progressed as satisfactorily as ever and your Committee suggested that that progress should not be checked. They adhered to the opinion given by them twenty years ago, although for immediate convenience they found no objection to the adoption generally of the Standard seer of 80 tolas, each tola being equal to 180 grains Troy, under the same reservations as have been provided in Section 9 of Act XXXI of 1871.

CATTLE TRESSPASS ACT OF 1871.

The Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal forwarded, with his letter No. J. 25 A 8 dated 22nd July last, a copy of a Bill to amend the Cattle Trespass Act of 1871, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and requested your Association to submit their opinion on the provisions of the Bill.

In reply to the above, your Committee on the 12th September last, submitted that the representations embodied in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, might probably have emanated from quarters where no steps whatever were taken by means of fences or otherwise to secure property or crops from being trespassed upon. Pasture lands are gradually becoming more and more limited in extent, and cattle stray into unenclosed ground more through accident or even carelessness, than by reason of a deliberate intention on the part of the owners to cause the trespass. They, therefore, ventured to state that the special punitive law would be extremely hard for all ordinary cases. Cases of wilful trespass might always be brought under the provisions of the general law and the offenders punished for causing mischief. A fine imposed by a Magistrate in consideration of the nature of the offence committed, would be more salutary in its effects than an increased fine levied at the pound. They admitted freely that a person who did not only not prevent his cattle from trespassing, but did actually encourage them to do so is more guilty than the owner of cattle which stray, under circumstances beyond his control; but no remedy for such cases would be secured by inflicting a double fine on all trespassing cattle irrespective of the circumstances connected with the trespass, making thereby no distinction between the guilty and the innocent. The provision in the Bill for refund of excess fine to an innocent person, would very likely be a dead letter. The innocent person would have to move a Criminal Court, and to subject himself to the usual processes of the said Court for the purpose. This is not only expensive but also harassing, when it is considered that the sum recovered is small.

Your Committee also pointed out that Section 25, Act I. of 1871, was quite able to meet all cases of deliberate and mischievous trespass, as it recognises the imposition of any fine for the offence of mischief by causing cattle to trespass on any land, and makes trespassing cattle liable to be sold for the realisation of the fine. They therefore suggested that the Bill be abandoned.

REMITTANCE TRANSFER RECIEPTS.

Your Committee on the 5th September 1890 submitted to the Government of Bengal their observations regarding the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1126, dated the 8th of March last circulated by the Government of Bengal prohibiting the payment of land revenue in one district by Remittance Treasury Receipts obtained in another.

They submitted that Rule 4 of the Rules of the Revenue Department, Vol. I. page 159, Edition of 1878, states that "when any revenue due in one district is paid in another District, the Collector receiving the payment should not credit the amount in his accounts as revenue, but should deal with it as it had been paid in for the issue of a transfer receipt at once in favor of the Collector to whom the Remittance has to be made and forward it for realization and

credit." The grant of this Treasury Receipt is subject to the payment of a fee, regulated therein by a rule in proportion to the amount paid. The landholders had not therefore to undergo any risk to which a remittance of money by private agency to a distant place is always subject when they could for a moderate fee pay the revenue in any distant collectorate. They have not only to guard themselves against accidents and criminal violence, but also against fraud and misappropriation by their own agents and servants. Cases have not been rare in which Zemindary servants misappropriated money they were charged to pay as land revenue. No other system could afford such facilities to joint proprietors for the protection of estates from sale. A co-sharer could protect his estate situated in a distant District from being sold on the shortest notice received by him that his shareholder has not paid his share of the revenue by paying the defaulter's share in his native district.

The gain to Government was not inconsiderable as a large majority of the money paid for Treasury receipts were paid in the 24 Pergunnahs or some other metropolitan district by landholders living in and about Calcutta, and the money could be easily remitted to the Calcutta Treasury. The Government was thus saved all trouble and expense, and the landholders on the other hand were given a safe means of Remittance of land revenue to distant Collectorates at a moderate cost. The landholders are practically debarred from remitting land revenue by postal money orders. The rate of fees is prohibitive and the restriction imposed upon the amount which can be remitted by a single money order prevents the remittance of large amounts of land revenue.

Your Committee therefore solicited His Honor the Lieutenant Government to move the Government of India, to order the continuance of the system of payment by landholders of land revenue by Remittance Treasury Receipts and the transfer of that item from class C. to class A. of the Schedule annexed to the Resolution in question.

The Committee are glad to report that the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in his letter No. 1319, dated the 10th March 1891, forwarded a copy of the resolution of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 866 dated 2nd March 1891, prescribing certain modifications in the rules on the subject as recommended by them.

REVENUE SALE LAW.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with his letter No. ²²²⁸₈₅₂ L. K. dated 26th June 1890, forwarded a copy of the draft Bill on the Sale Law and another of that of Public Demands Recovery law, and requested an expression of the opinion of your Association on the same.

In reply thereto your Committee, on the 25th November last, observed that they fully recognised the necessity of consolidating into one enactment, the different Regulations and Acts which at present comprise the Revenue Sale Law of these provinces, and of amending some of the provisions of that law. They were glad to say that the draft Bill contained in a concise and comprehensive form the various enactments relating to the subject and that some at least of the changes proposed would be great improvements upon the present law. Such as Section 14, providing for the service of notice on the defaulter, and other interested parties; Section 16 giving a Zemindar the benefit of the 'certificate' procedure for the recovery of moneys paid on behalf of his co-sharers; Section 41, enjoining the Collector to satisfy himself by personal examination of the publication and service of notices of Sale; Sections 11 and 12 providing for the payment of land revenue up to the day of sale; Section 46, giving to persons other than the defaulter who have been injuriously affected by a sale a right of appeal to the superior Revenue authority. The provisions contained in Sections 50 and 51, for giving the certificate of sale and possession to the purchaser, those contained in Sections 54 and 55 for the disposal of the surplus proceeds of sale, and those in section 56 defining the rights and liabilities of purchasers as regards the collection of rent and payment

of back arrears of revenue, would prevent much useless litigation and place the law on the subject on a definite basis. The Committee, however, took strong exceptions to 2 provisions. Notwithstanding the Sunset law, Section 18 of Act XI of 1859, gave the Collectors and Commissioners a liberal discretion for receiving the revenue after the fixed day and exempting the defaulting estates from sale. As a matter of fact this discretion has been always so leniently exercised, that in few cases estates were sold when the arrears of revenue were paid, before they were actually put up to sale. It would be felt as a great hardship, if the landholders were to be compelled to pay a heavy penalty for a default which they had been hitherto allowed to remedy in a way which they have come to look upon as a free privilege. The proposed change in the law would enable them to do as a matter of right what they have been hitherto allowed to do as a matter of sufferance and favor; but the penalty or fee is so heavy, that the proposed change in the law would be regarded by the landholders as exceptionally hard upon them. It would frustrate the object of the liberal provision intended to be made by Government in the interests of the landholders. Mr. Beames referred to Reg. VII of 1830 in justification of the heavy rate of penalty proposed by him, but what that Regulation really provided was that defaulters should be subjected to pay (penalty and interest including) at the rate of 25 per cent per annum on the arrear of revenue due from the period on which the instalment became payable. The Committee, however, fully appreciated the value of the right which Sections 11 and 12 proposed to give to landholders, and they would think that if interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum were charged on all arrears of revenue paid after the day fixed for payment, it would be felt as a great change, while it would be a more equitable way of charging compensation for want of punctuality than levying a heavy penalty alike from one who has defaulted for a single day as from one who has defaulted for 3 or more months. The provisions for protection of tenures by special and common registry in cases of sale of the parent estate were introduced into the Revenue Sale Law in 1859. Applications made for either common or special registry were very few, although after 3 years Act 3 of 1862, granted an extension of time for registering and a reduction of fees. Your Committee could not endorse Mr. Beames' view of the matter, that tenure-holders who hold their tenures directly from zamindars are sufficiently secure without registry. They submitted there their reasons why the proposal to give greater facilities for registry by abolishing the limit of time for making applications, by reducing the rate of fees and extending the privilege to all classes of tenure-holders, would be positively harmful to the landholding community.

Your Committee observed that the scale of fees proposed to be levied on applications for opening separate shares was inordinately high, and the inconveniences attending joint ownership were great. The Committee further observed that the schedule of enactments to be repealed, should require a careful supervision and referred to the memo of Regulations and enactments published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in 1876, when the Government of Sir Richard Temple contemplated to codify the Land Revenue laws of Bengal.

Your Committee had very little to say regarding the draft Public Demands Recovery Bill. They observed that the provisions for the appointment of Deputy Collectors as Collectors under the Act, and for an appeal to the Collector of the District, would not only cause a great saving of time to District Collectors, but also conduce to the convenience of the public. The rectification proposed by Section 21 regarding what portions of the Code of Civil Procedure are applicable to the sales under a certificate would set at rest several doubtful questions. They recognised the necessity of the provision made by Section 14 for the recovery of costs incurred for the recovery of money under the certificate procedure, and desired that in the interests of justice, a corresponding provision should be made for payment of costs to parties against whom certificates have been inadvertently or wrongly issued.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal forwarded, with his letter No. 746, dated 9th May last, a copy of a letter No. 864, dated 26th ultimo, from the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, together with the report of the Committee appointed to prepare draft instructions for the guidance of Customs officers in connection with the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, and requested an expression of the opinion of your Association on the proposals of the Committee.

Your Committee in reply thereto submitted on the 20th September last, their views on the subject. They observed that although they approved generally of the instructions to be issued to Customs officers, the elimination of certain classes of goods, like vets, and gauges, silks and velvet, from the category of piece-goods required to be stamped under the law, would be illegal, unless power was taken in the first instance to make only such piece-goods as are specified in the regulations, subject to the provisions regarding "stamping." They thought that the excepted goods which like other piece-goods, are ordinarily sold by length or by piece should also be protected from fraud, as the goods mentioned in the draft regulations, and that it would be advisable to define "stamping" instead of defining piece-goods as suggested. It would thus obviate the objection that certain goods are liable to injury if stamped, while the temptations to commit a fraud under a total exemption would be removed. With respect to the modification of the directions for Criminal Courts, heretofore issued under the Act, the Committee appointed by Government have not, while they have retained the standard length for the hank of grey yarn of 840 yards, thought fit to make any allowance in respect of the average length, and such an allowance ought not to be made in the interests of honest trade, which the Act purposes to subserve. In reference to dyed yarns, however, the Committee suggested an allowance of 3 per cent to be admitted on the standard length on account of the shrinkage to which such yarns are subject; but opinions vary on this subject. The Glasgow dyers say 5 and again 4; the Calcutta dyers 3 in blue dyed and 1½ in dyed yarns, and so on. Your Committee were in full accord with the views of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which say: "The Chamber of Commerce adheres strongly to the principle that integrity of the standard hank of 840 yards should be preserved, and that the proposed alteration would in the opinion of the Chamber seriously imperil the maintenance of that principle." And they represented that they would not wish to see the present rule altered. The latest communication from the Government of India received with Bengal Government's letter No. 797, dated the 22nd May last, states that the Scotch dyers have come down again from 4 to 2½ per cent shrinkage, and that in the opinion of the Chambers of Glasgow and Manchester, this last was the minimum allowance which would be made. Your Committee expressed their opinion that should the same be found necessary in the interest of the dyers to make such an allowance, the Rule should be passed as a tentative one only to give the dyers further time to conform to the requirements of the trade, which had recognised 840 yards to the hank as the standard length.

POLICE REFORM.

The Committee, appointed by the Local Government to take up the question of Police reform, at first, consisted of three European officials only. Your Committee represented that non-official gentlemen, Native and European, of experience and ability should also be appointed to sit on the Committee. This suggestion of your Committee was accepted.

The President of the Police Committee requested your Committee, on the 18th October last, to submit their recommendations and suggestions on the question of Police Reform in Bengal.

Your Committee in reply thereto submitted their observations on the 31st September last. They stated that it was admitted on all hands,

both official and non-official, that the reform of the Police was a matter of great and urgent necessity; that although there was no immediate prospect of converting the present constabulary into a body of honest and efficient men much might be done if the officers over them be so improved as to make them practically incapable of doing mischief.

Their suggestions regarding the constabulary were:

1st, That in no case should a constable be paid less than Rs. 7 a month exclusive of the cost of uniform and other charges at present deducted from his pay.

2nd, That the post of Head Constable be abolished, and outposts and stations be placed in charge of Inspectors and sub-Inspectors according to their importance.

3rd, That a constable should never be promoted to do the work of a Sub-Inspector.

4th, That none but an officer should be employed to make any local investigation.

There should be only 3 grades of sub-Inspectors instead of so many as at present; and their pay should be without any deductions, Rs 50, 75, and 100 respectively. The number of Sub-Inspectors should be increased and the vacancies caused by the abolition of the two lowest grades, should, except in cases of well-earned merit be filled up, not by promotion, but by new appointments of properly qualified persons.

Regarding Inspectors of Police, your Committee said nothing, save that all future vacancies in that office should be filled up by well-educated men of good family and character.

Your Committee suggested regarding the recruitment of Police officers, that it would be better that a system of limited competition should be adopted for the selection of Police officers. All applicants for service should produce certificates of character, health, and respectability and their names should be registered, but no person should be appointed, unless he passes the test of a competitive examination to which registered candidates alone should be admitted. As the efficiency of the service depends much on the ability, prestige and character of the head of the District Police, and as much of the inefficiency of the Police is generally ascribable to the ignorance of European Superintendents of Police of the character, habits, customs and language of the people and of the laws with which it is essential a police officer should be familiar, it is desirable on all grounds that the District Magistrate should be the actual head of the District Police. The circumstance that he is invested with judicial powers, which are seldom exercised, would in no way interfere with his functions as the head of the Police, and it might be provided by law if necessary, that he should not try a case which was in any way dealt with in connection with his duties as the head of the Police. Your Committee further suggested that the offices of District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent be abolished, and the charge of District Police be imposed upon the District Magistrate; the savings thus effected would go a great way to provide for the increase of pay of Sub-Inspectors and Constables as recommended.

Regarding the village watch they stated that it was desirable that Government should give a fair trial to Act VI of 1870. B. C. The Act has been passed more than 20 years ago and it has not yet been introduced in even half the number of villages in these provinces and its provisions have not been carried out in accordance with the principle upon which this Act was based. If the election of members of the Panchayat were left to the villagers instead of its having been made a source of vexation to the people; if the Chowkidars were made more dependent on the panchayats than they are in reality, the condition of the village police would have been far different from what it is at present. The system would have been completely successful, had the election of members of Panchayats been left in the hands of the villagers themselves, and control of the village watch been entirely placed upon the community whose interests they are bound to protect.

The Chowkidars should be bound as they have always been to assist the regular police in detecting offenders, and in investigating crime; but beyond that they should in no way be

sub-servient to the regular Police. They should form independent village units responsible for their actions only to the Panchayet and the District Magistrate. The system of payment of Chowkidars by the profits of Chakran lands was in most cases a source of great inconvenience to the Village community and of dispute between the landholders and the Police. One who earns his livelihood by cultivating his lands cannot be expected to render efficient service as a Zemindari pyke and a Police Chowkidar. He consequently fails to please either of the two masters and becomes the cause of dispute and irritation between them. Having regard to the Privy Council decision which held that the landholder has the right of dismissing the Chowkidar and appointing a new man in his place, it would be better if the provisions of Part II of Act VI, be put in force in every place where Chowkidars are paid by the profits of chakran lands.

Your Committee took the opportunity of again submitting for the consideration of the Police Committee what they had more than once urged upon Government, that the responsibility of giving information regarding the commission of offences should be transferred from the landholders to the village Panchayet. This duty was imposed upon Zemindars when village Chowkidars were their servants and Village Panchayet or Mondols were completely under their control. It is but just that the landholders should be relieved of this responsibility.

At the invitation of the Police Committee the following gentlemen were deputed as representatives of the Association to meet and confer with the Committee regarding matters referred to in the Government Resolution mentioned above.

Babu Kunja Lal Banerji

" Hari Mohun Bose.

" Brahma Nath Sen.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY MEMORIAL.

YOUR Committee called a meeting of the friends and admirers of Sir Steuart Bayley to consider the most suitable means of doing honor to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor. The meeting was held, under the presidency of His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga, at the Rooms of the Association, on the 4th of December last, and was largely and influentially attended. The meeting resolved to place on record its appreciation of the eminent services which Sir Steuart Bayley had rendered to these Provinces during his long and distinguished career. A Farewell Address was presented to His Honor by a Deputation. Forty-seven thousand Rupees nearly have been subscribed to raise a permanent Memorial and the Memorial Committee; have decided to apply the funds raised by subscription, in the first place, to the erection of a full size Marble Statue in Calcutta, and the surplus to some useful purpose in Behar.

THE SIXTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Committee sent the following gentlemen as delegates of the Association to the Sixth National Congress, held at Calcutta in December last.

Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt.

Raja Sasishekhreshur Roy,

Kumar Rameshwar Malia,

Babu Jadu Lal Mallick,

" Kunja Lal Bannerjee,

" J. Ghosal Esq,

Rai Rajkumar Sarvadhikari Bahadur.

NEW ORDINARY MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen have been elected by the Managing Committee members of the Association, subject to the usual confirmation under Rule X. during the year under report.

Pandit Prannath Saraswati.

Babu Hari Krishna Mozumdar of Islampur.

" Gaganendranath Tagore.

" Pashupati Nath Bose.

" Tarapada Chowdhuri.

" Nilkamul Mukerjee.

Prince Bhukhtyar Shah of Tallygunge

ACCOUNTS.

The usual accounts for the year are herewith submitted for your consideration:

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Association for 1890.

BALANCE OF 31st DECEMBER 1890.		By Establishment ...		To Subscriptions ...		BALANCE OF 31st DECEMBER 1891.	
Cash in the Bank of Bengal, In hand	2102 3 6	6029	8	Cash in the Bank of Bengal, In hand	2102 3 6	6029	8
To Subscriptions ...	2102 3 6	710	11	House Taxes and Repairs	2102 3 6	710	11
" House Taxes and Repairs	2102 3 6	589	0	Printing charges	2102 3 6	589	0
" Interest on Government Securities	2102 3 6	1181	15	Books and Newspapers	2102 3 6	1181	15
" Deposit Account	2102 3 6	120	0	Pension	2102 3 6	120	0
Total Rs.	2102 3 6	688	8	Contingencies	2102 3 6	688	8
		13	0	Loss and Profit	2102 3 6	13	0
		145	0	Law charges	2102 3 6	145	0
				Total Rs.	2102 3 6		
						9,427 11 11	
						2,886 6 11	
						12314	2 10

Government Securities along with other Securities belonging to the Association aggregating Rs. 25000 were shown then last year's report to have been deposited with the Bank of Bengal as per Memo No. 72, dated 12th February, 1895, viz.,
 British Indian Association 23,500
 Hurish Memorial 1,500
 25,000

OBITUARY.

The Committee deeply regret to announce the loss which the Association has sustained by the death of Babu Shyam Churn Law, one of the Vice-presidents, and to state that a letter of condolence was directed to be written to his son expressing the great sorrow which the Committee felt at the death of his father. The Committee also regret to report the death of Babu Bhupendra Kumar Roy, Zemindar, Narail, and that of Babu Gobind Lal Seal.

Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee said that there was little to be said in review of the report that had been just read to them, and he would only mention that the Cattle Trespass Bill to which they objected on certain grounds had been passed by the India Council, and the penalty leviable on account of cattle trespassing on land, and doing damage to crops, had been doubled by the Act, which was Act I of 1891. It did not seriously disturb the principle of the former Act, because it only doubled the penalty leviable when the fact was proved that cattle had been habitually allowed by the owners to trespass on others' land. The next question was the Revenue Sale Law. As to this Law, the speaker said he understood the Bill was under preparation, but it was too late to introduce it at the last session of the Bengal Council, but it would be introduced during the next session, and he hoped that it would be an improvement upon the present Sale Law. As regards Police Reform, he was glad to observe that almost all their recommendations had been accepted by the Police Commission, and he thought that a great salient reform was before them in this great department which was most popular as at present constituted. He then invited the gentlemen present to make any remarks they choose on the report; but as there was none, the Chairman called upon Babu Baikuntha Nath Bose to move the first resolution which ran as follows:—"That the report be received and adopted and the accounts passed as correct." Babu Tincowrie Mukerji seconded the resolution, which on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

The next resolution was as follows:—"That a vote of thanks be passed to the retiring office-bearers for their services during the past year." It was proposed by Babu Surendra Nath Pal Chowdhuri, seconded by Babu Nilkomul Mooker-

jee, and carried without a single dissentient vote.

Raja Durga Churn Law then proposed that the following gentlemen be elected office-bearers for the current year:—

President.—Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I.

Vice-Presidents.—Maharaja Sir Radhaprasad Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of Dumraon; Maharaja Bahadur Sir Narendrakrishna, K. C. I. E., H. M. Rustomji Esq., The Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter Kt.

Committee.—Maharaja Sir Lakshmiswara Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of Durbhanga, Raja Rajendralala Mitra, LL. D., C. I. E., Raja Durga Churn Law, C. I. E., Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji C. S. I., Kumar Debendro Mallik, Babu Jadulal Mallik, Babu Abhaya Charan Guha, Babu Nobin Chand Bural, Babu Damodardas Barman, Babu Saligram Singh, Babu Nandlal Gosain, Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, Babu Kalinath Mitter, Babu Ganesh Chunder Chunder, Babu Charu Chunder Mallik, Babu Hari Mohan Bose, Prince Ferokh Shah, Raja Baikuntha Nath Dey, Babu Saradindra Mohun Tagore, Kumar Dinendra Narain Ray, Babu Romanath Ghose, Babu Sitath Roy, Babu Kunjalal Banerji, Rai Jaiprakashlal Bahadur, Maulavi Fazal-ul-Rabi, Babu Chandlil Singh, Babu Issur Chunder Mitter, J. Ghosal Esq., Kumar Rameswar Malia, Babu Shibnarain Mukerji, Maharaj Kumar Binayakrishna, Raja Sasisekhareswar Roy, Babu Narendra Nath Mukerji, Babu Jayagobinda Law, Babu Pasupatinath Bose.

He said that in the usual order of practice followed of late years, it was his turn to be the President of the Association for the current year; but since Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore had been willing to accept that office, he had much pleasure in heartily voting in his favour (hear hear). There was scarcely a better man, and he did not think that a better choice could have been made.

Babu Jadu Lal Mullick said that he had very great pleasure in seconding this resolution, and in doing so he could not sufficiently admire the gracefulness with which the resolution had been moved. The responsibility of the office had been shared by only a few. Of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore he (the speaker) must say that, as a member of the Committee, he had been doing his quota of work, and had willingly given his services when his services were urgently required. Now as they all knew, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra had been President on several occasions, but latterly during his illness the responsible and onerous duties of the President had been shared by Raja Durga Churn Law, in addition to his own, and it was too much to expect of one gentleman to take up this onerous and responsible duty continuously. Taking all these facts into consideration, Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore had graciously come to the help of his colleague who had been hitherto discharging this responsible duty, and it had been very justly said by the mover of the resolution that the Bengal community could scarcely point to another better man to take the lead of their community. Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore had been liked not only by the Indian community, but by his Christian brethren also. He had also the advantage of commanding the esteem of the Government. That was no small praise, considering the present feeling between their countrymen at large and the Government. This Association had all along been acting as mediator between the governors and the governed, and that function would be better done, and more efficiently done, by Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore during his incumbency. He did not mean that that had not been done by the past Presidents. What he meant to say was this—that a little change in these matters would help a great deal in bringing about a healthy feeling between the rulers and the ruled.

The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, which was carried *nem con.*

Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore taken the chair, said that he could not sufficiently thank them for the great honour which

they had been pleased to do him. He most cordially thanked the two gentlemen, Raja Durga Churn Law and Babu Jadu Lal Mullick, for the high terms in which they had been pleased to mention of his humble self. Perhaps he did not deserve one-tenth of what they were pleased to say of him, but he was pleased at the very kind feelings which had prompted them to speak so well of him. The fact was that while he thankfully accepted the duties which would now devolve upon him, he must candidly confess that if they were to consult his own feelings in the matter, the best course would be for him to decline the honour. The indifferent state of his health and other considerations perhaps would have led him not to accept the honour, however high it might be; but considering that his many friends for some time had been endeavouring to thrust upon him the honor of again occupying their presidential chair, it would be ungenerous, nay, churlish on his part to decline the office. In accepting this honor, he might be permitted to say that with his indifferent state of health and the flagging energy which must come on with advancing age, he would try to discharge the responsible duties of president with efficiency; but if, however, they found later on that he was unable to discharge those duties to that degree of satisfaction which they expected of him, the fault would not be his; and the blame would rest with him as well as with those kind friends who had put a wrong man in a square hole.

Raja Durga Churn Law said that he had a few words to say with reference to the Manipur affair. It was no doubt a matter of the deepest regret that so many valuable lives should be sacrificed in Manipur. But at the same time it was difficult to understand how a people whose national character for humanity was so well known could have acted in what appeared to them to be a most brutal manner. And as the Government forces had gone to the country and steps were being taken to inflict a severe punishment upon them, it was to be hoped that the Government would so exercise their judgment and discretion in their retributive justice, as not to include the guilty with the innocent, and punish all alike. That was what their Government should do, and the speaker had no doubt they would do it.

Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee said that, as this was the first time they had assembled together after the publication of the instructions for carrying the Age of Consent Act into operation, he thought they should take this opportunity of expressing their grateful appreciation to Government of the attempt they had made to make the operation of the Act as less harmful as possible. But they were all aware that, notwithstanding the publication of these instructions, and notwithstanding the instinctive appreciation of authority characterising the people of Bengal, the public feeling in respect to the Act was as strong as ever. It was well that the British Indian Association took the lead in opposing the Bill, and that it had invited delegates from different districts to come and meet in public for the purpose of considering this Act. He could assure them that all that need be done would be done by the British Indian Association to prevent popular feeling from finding a vent in tumultuous meetings and in violent speeches all over the country. He thought that it behoved them to take into consideration, without further delay, the necessity of calling a public meeting either in that hall or elsewhere, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Secretary of State and to the House of Commons. He knew that most likely they should have to fight a lost battle, but he had not yet come to regard all hope as mere illusion. Let them hope that their appeal to England would result in restoring the confidence of the people to the fact that Her Majesty's Proclamation was indeed the great charter of their religious liberty.

See Page 211.